THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
Is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, Cambria Co., Pa.,
BY H. A. McPIKE.

Guaranteed Circulation - 1,116.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year, cash in advance.....$1.50
" " " " if not p'd within 3 mos. 1.75
" " " " if not p'd within 6 mos. 2.00
" " " " if not p'd within year.. 2.25

☞ To persons residing outside the county 25 cents additional per year will be charged to cover postage.

☞ In no event will the above terms be departed from, and those who don't consult their own interests by paying in advance must not expect to be placed on the same footing as those who do. Let this fact be distinctly understood from this time forward.

☞ Pay for your paper before you stop it. If you stop it you must. None but scalawags do otherwise. Don't be a scalawag—life's too short. ☜

Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XVI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1882. NUMBER 18.

Advertising Rates.

The large and reliable circulation of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers, whose favors will be inserted at the following low rates:

1 inch, 3 times	$1.50
1 " 3 months	2.50
1 " 6 months	3.50
1 " 1 year	5.00
2 " 6 months	5.00
2 " 1 year	8.00
3 " 6 months	8.00
3 " 1 year	12.00
¼ col'n 6 months	15.00
½ " 6 months	25.00
½ " 1 year	35.00
1 " 6 months	45.00
1 " 1 year	75.00
Administrator's and Executor's Notices	2.50
Auditor's Notices	2.50
Stray and similar Notices	1.50

Business items, first insertion 10c. per line; each subsequent insertion 5c. per line.

☞ *Resolutions or proceeding of any corporation or society, and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest, must be paid for as advertisements.*

JOB PRINTING of all kind neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't ye forget it.

A YEAR'S READING FOR $1.00.

The New York
WEEKLY WORLD.

New Presses, New Type, New Building, New Appliances, and New Life in Every Department.

$1 A YEAR, POSTAGE PAID. 50 Cents for Six Months.

A COMPLETE FAMILY PAPER.

FREE MASONS

Will send its special MASONIC DEPARTMENT, edited by one of the most renowned Free Masons, with contributions from the pens of Distinguished Masons.

THE WEEKLY WORLD

Is the only leading newspaper in the country that has a special department devoted to Masonic interests.

OTHER EXCELLENT FEATURES.

1. All the News, complete and interesting.
2. The Farmers' World—A full page of Agricultural and Farm News.
3. The Literary World—A full page of Long Stories and Short Stories, Comic Ballads and Serious Poems, Fairy Tales and Sailors' Yarns.
4. The Housekeepers' Columns—What every Woman wants to know.
5. The Veterinary Department—With prescriptions for all ailments, and full instructions for treatment of live stock.
6. The best Chess Column in the world for Amateur players.
7. The best Checker Department in the world for both Amateurs and Professionals.
8. A Corner for the Young Folks—Riddles, Charades, Puzzles, Acrostics, etc.
9. Complete Market Reports—Unrivaled in detail and accuracy.
10. Answers to inquiries.

Each department is perfect of its kind, and all combined make the best Weekly Newspaper ever published.

THE NEW YORK WORLD has no superior on either side of the water as a Live, Brilliant, Purely-Democratic, Progressive Newspaper.

UNEQUALLED OFFER to CLUB AGENTS.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

THE NEW YORK WORLD,
World Building,
May 12, 1882.-6t. NEW YORK.

GIVE YOUR
SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN
A HANDSOME PRESENT
BY SUBSCRIBING FOR
THE YOUNG CATHOLIC!

An Illustrated Paper for Our Boys and Girls.

Published every month. Contains fine illustrations, interesting reading, and is furnished at the following prices, payable in advance:

5 copies per annum	$ 2.00
25 " "	5.00
50 " "	10.00
100 " "	20.00
250 " "	50.00
500 " "	100.00

☞ No subscription for less than five copies received, and not less than five copies sent to one address.

All remittances and communications should be addressed to

The Catholic Publication Society Co.,
Lawrence Kehoe, Manager.
9 Barclay Street, NEW YORK.

DO YOU TAKE
THE CATHOLIC WORLD:
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF
GENERAL LITERATURE and SCIENCE?
PUBLISHED WITH THE APPROBATION OF HIS EMINENCE THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD

Is a magazine of 144 pages, making two large volumes, or 1,728 pages, each year, and is furnished to subscribers for

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR,

Invariably in advance. Single copies, 35 cents.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY CO.,
Lawrence Kehoe, Manager.
9 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

GUNS

OF EVERY KIND CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Seines, Nets, Knives, Razors, Skates, Hammocks, etc.

Large Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS

WANTED! Ladies and Gentlemen, to engage with us to sell several Useful Household Articles. Profits large. Labor is light. Exclusive territory given. No competition. Terms liberal. Circulars FREE. Address, Hewitt Manufact'g Co., Box 808, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A NEW CURE FOR
POTATO BUGS
AND ALL TROUBLESOME VERMIN.

Safe, sure, cleanly and cheap. Sample Package, Postpaid, for 25c. AGENTS WANTED. Address,
J. H. JOHNSTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
of all kinds for sale very cheap. Catalogues free. Address, RICHARD HULL & CO., Box 963, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO LADIES ONLY!

We will send 1 Beautiful Silver-plated Butter Knife, 1 Beautiful Silver-plated Sugar Shell; 1 Book, "Language of the Flowers;" 50 Pieces full size Vocal Music, with Piano accompaniment, retail from 35 to 50 cents each in sheet; and a beautiful Illustrated Magazine, three months, post-paid if 12 three-cent stamps are sent to pay postage and packing expenses. Address E. G. RIDOUT & CO., Publishers, 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

LADIES of the WHITE HOUSE
The ONLY BOOK of the kind ever pub'd
NEW EDITION. A HISTORY of every one of the Administration from Washington to the present time, with over 50 Steel Portraits of the Ladies of the White House, with view of many of the Homes of the Presidents. This is the most salable book out. Agents wanted—send for Circulars, with full description.
BRADLEY & CO., Publishers,
66 North 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JESSE and FRANK JAMES

Our illustrated Lives of the James Brothers is abridged to 5000 Pages with 70 Illustrations, and is complete including the Death and Burial of Jesse. Carefully illustrates the killing of the brave Jesse James after death, his wife, his two children born in outlawry, the Fords who made the capture, etc. Sales of this book average of 500 Copies Daily. AGENTS WANTED. Circulars free. Outfit 40cts. This is the only true history. Beware of imitative editions. Our Magnificently Illustrated Edition of 500 Pages, Superb cloth binding, Low Price, Largest and Cheapest. Send for Circulars and Outfit. Address at once, NATIONAL PUB. CO., No. 178 West 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

M. E. BUCKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Offices over the First National Bank, Entrance on Twelfth street, above Eleventh avenue.
ALTOONA, PA.
Altoona, April 28, 1882.-ly.

$10 $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. [6-7,'82-ly.*]

$777 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

Cuticura
THE NEW BLOOD PURIFIER
Resolvent

I will now state that I made a miraculous cure of one of the worst cases of skin disease known. The patient is a man forty years old; had suffered fifteen years. His eyes, scalp and nearly his whole body presented a frightful appearance. Had had the attention of twelve different physicians, who prescribed the best remedies known to the profession, such as iodide potassium, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, sarsaparilla, etc. Had paid $500 for medical treatment with but little relief. I prevailed upon him to use the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. He did so and was *completely cured*. The skin on his head, face, and many other parts of his person, which presented a most loathsome appearance, is now as soft and smooth as an infant's, with no scar or trace of the disease left behind. He has now been cured twelve months.
Reported by
F. H. BROWN, Esq., Barnwell, S. C.

SCROFULA SORE.

Rev. Dr. ——, in detailing his experience with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, said that thro' Divine Providence one of his parishioners was cured of a scrofulous sore, which was slowly draining away his life, by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. The poison that had fed the disease was completely driven out.

ECZEMA.

Sixteen months since an eruption broke out on my leg and both feet, which turned out to be Eczema, and caused me great pain and annoyance. I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, which entirely cured me so that my skin is as smooth and natural as ever.
LEN. M. FRAILEY, 54 South St., Baltimore.

CUTICURA.

The Cuticura treatment, for the cure of Skin, Scalp and Blood Diseases, consists in the internal use of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, and the external use of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the Great Skin Cures. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c.
Depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

CATARRH

Sanford's Radical Cure.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Chills and Fever instantly relieved.

Choking, putrid mucus is dislodged, membrane cleansed, disinfected and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste and hearing restored, and constitutional ravages checked.

Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, &c., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS LIGHTNING

Is not quicker than COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS in relieving pain and weakness of the Kidneys, Liver and Lungs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Malaria, and Fever and Ague. Price 25 cts. Sold everywhere.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

Among the medicinal means of arresting disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands pre-eminent. It checks the further progress of all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, revives the vital stamina, prevents and remedies chills and fever, increases the activity of the kidneys, counteracts a tendency to rheumatism, and is a genuine stay and solace to aged, infirm and nervous persons.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

Elys' Cream Balm

Effectually CLEANSES the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing HEALTHY SECRETIONS. Allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c. Unequaled for colds in the head. Agreeable and easy to use. Apply by the little finger into the nostrils. On receipt of 50c. will mail a package.
☞ Sold by Ebensburg druggists.
ELY'S CREAM BALM CO.,
March 17, 1882-e.o.w.ly. Owego, N. Y.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!

PHÉNOL SODIQUE.

PROPRIETORS:
HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Phila.

No Family Should be Without It!
No Factory Should be Without It!
No Workshop Should be Without It!
No Hospital Should be Without It!
No Physician Should be Without It!
No Veterinarian Should be Without It!
No Plantation Should be Without It!
No Stock-Raiser Should be Without It!

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.

$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large Boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cts. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeiters and imitators. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN G. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 2cent stamp. [8-8,'81-1y.]

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER,
IMPROVES THE NIGHT. FOR THE CURE OF
CONSUMPTION
Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh of Chest, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Price, 50 cents and $1.00. Ask your Druggist for it.
GUENTHER & CO. Pittsburgh.
March 20, 1882.-6m.

BE WILLING TO TRY.

Don't give up so easy,
I pray you, my friend,
Nor judge at the first
How the journey will end.
The pathway is rugged,
The mountain is high,
But ere you lose courage,
Be willing to try.

You gain quite a foothold,
You step by step climb;
Look out! Have a care
How you step, and take time!
Let hope be your watchword—
Let truth be your cry,
Though evils beset you,
Be willing to try.

You're up near the summit—
You're sighting the goal,
Where rivers of beauty
Unceasingly roll.
Forgetting your footsteps
To think of the crown;
One single step backward
And you may step down!

If so don't give over—
Men greater than you
Have missed, nor lost heart,
Starting each time anew.
With staff well in hand,
And a glance at the sky,
They said to their comrades,
"Again will I try!"

Persistence works wonders,
And pluck is the gold,
And he who would thrive
As oft we've been told,
Must wrestle with fate,
Till the day he shall die,
Or sink like the coward
Who never will try!

REMINISCENSES
OF THE
BENCH and BAR of CAMBRIA COUNTY.

FULL TEXT OF THE ADDRESS DELIVERED BY R. L. JOHNSTON, ESQ., AT THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW COURT HOUSE, THURSDAY, MAY 25TH, 1882.

To perform the duty assigned to me by the Committee of Arrangements is a labor of love on my part; and whether it pleases my audience or not, it affords me infinite satisfaction. I have taken great care to put my remarks in pure and classic language, so that if there is any violation of the "Queen's English" found by the reader hereafter it will be the fault of the reporter or printer, and thus the proper shoulders can bear the responsibility.

To a portion of my audience this discourse will be dry and uninteresting; but I am compelled to be truthful rather than entertaining, as, like another great man, I am determined to make this the "greatest effort of my life."

The 26th day of March, 1804, was the birthday of Cambria county. She came to the world the last of a litter of six bantlings—namely, Jefferson, McKean, Clearfield, Potter, Tioga and Cambria—yet, though the last to see the light, she has far outstripped all her older sisters in population and material prosperity. Nay, she has done better still. Owing her maternity to Huntingdon and Somerset, she has largely outgrown both her mothers in population and material greatness.

Strangers to Cambria county speak of her as having natural boundaries, and occupying the table land between the Allegheny and Laurel Hill; whereas she has no natural boundary except on a small portion of her southern line, made by Stony creek and Paint. So far from Laurel Hill being her western line, it all lies within her border, marked by straight artificial line from Conemaugh river to Cherrytree. And while the act of Assembly of 1804 runs her eastern line "southerly along the Allegheny Mountains," yet *that* is no line, the summit of the mountain being in good part a flat surface covered with farms. Much litigation resulted from this cause, as every surveyor had his own line, until a more recent act of Assembly appointed E. A. Vickroy and the late Judge Gwinn to ascertain and mark the line of division between Cambria and Blair counties.

The act of 1804 was only provisional in its character, leaving Cambria annexed to Somerset for all judicial purposes, and also leaving the location of the county seat undetermined, except that it was to be within seven miles of the geographical centre of the county.

The act of Assembly of 29th March, 1805, fixed the seat of justice at Ebensburg, appointed John Horner, John Evans and Alexander Ogle to take conveyance for the public buildings from Rees Lloyd, as trustees for the yet unorganized county. On the 7th of June, 1805, the deeds were made to these trustees, who on the 8th of August, 1808, conveyed to the county and surrendered their trust. These deeds were recorded on the 5th and 8th days of December, 1810, in Record Book: volume 1, pages 199 et. seq.

On the 26th of January, 1807, was passed "An act to organize the provisional county of Cambria." This act provided that from the first Monday in November following (1807), Cambria should enjoy all the rights, powers, privileges and liberties of other counties, etc.; that suits pending in Somerset county, within her territory, should be certified to the Courts of Cambria; that officers should be elected, give bonds, etc.; that public buildings should be erected, and in the meantime a temporary court house should be secured, etc.

On the 24th of February 1806, what was known as the General Judiciary Bill was passed. There were then ten Judicial Districts in the State, and ten President Judges. There are now *forty-eight* districts and *seventy-seven* Judges. Cambria county was attached to the *Tenth* Judicial District. The same act provided for the appointment of Judges for the district, the office then being a life office, or during good behavior, which meant nearly the same thing.

Hon. John Young was in the same year appointed President Judge of the Tenth district, embracing the counties of Westmoreland, Armstrong, Indiana, Somerset and Cambria. He held that office till 1837, when Hon. Thomas White was appointed. Judge Young was a native of Scotland and settled at Greensburg about one hundred years ago. He was a man of more than ordinary culture and possessed of some poetical talent, though somewhat visionary. As early as 1791 he was in full practice before Judge Addison, also a Scotchman, who was Circuit Judge of all the southwestern counties in the State, afterwards including Cambria. His first legal effort on record is found in Addison's Reports, page 1, Pennsylvania vs. Susanna McKee, tried in Allegheny county at September term, 1791—fifteen years before his appointment as President Judge. This was a case of homicide, and his client was acquitted. But his most notable case was a civil suit tried at Greensburg at December Term, 1798. It was an ejectment for two tracts of valuable land, on which I am informed the convent and celebrated school of St. Xavier's and St. Vincent's college now stand.

Theodorus Browers, a German Catholic priest, settled with a small colony on this land, which he bequeathed to his congregation and the regular clergyman thereof forever, on certain conditions. Mr. Browers' settlement dated back long before the first Catholic Bishop in the United States was appointed, and still longer before the advent of Prince Gallitzin to Cambria county. It was the earliest Catholic mission west of the Conewago, in Pennsylvania. After the death of Browers, Franciscus Fromm, an irregular priest, without the sanction of any church authority, undertook to perform the duties of a priest and to hold possession of the property. Judge Young brought suit for the executors of Browers and ousted the intruder. The case is full of ecclesiastical learning. I refer my legal friends to Addison's Report, page 362.

Long afterwards, learning that the will of Rev. Theodorus Browers tended to a perpetuity, and that the land might escheat to the commonwealth, a curing act was passed on the 7th of March, 1821, and under that act another ejectment was tried in 1829—McGirr vs. Aaron, 1st Penna. Rep., 49—in which the late Father McGirr, of this county, was plaintiff. The Court still decided in favor of the congregation. Chief Justice Gibson holding that the bequests in the will of Browers was "in case of the congregation."

Judge Young's term lasted thirty years, and about the age of eighty he voluntarily retired. His integrity was never impeached, but his want of fitness and his negligence were severely criticized on several occasions. At one time, about 1830, I think, there was a strong effort to have him removed by legislative enactment, and a cloud of witnesses was called to Harrisburg at a heavy expense; but the Judge escaped, and held his seat for several years afterward.

Many ludicrous incidents connected with his administration of jurtice have been told. I shall repeat only one of them. It was an afternoon session of the Court at Indiana, and the court room was crowded. His Honor had sunk into a gentle slumber. A member of the bar, noted for his stentorian lungs, was arguing a case in his loudest tones. All at once a donkey behind the court house commenced braying in *his* loudest tones. The Judge started in his sleep, rubbed his eyes and roared out: "Order! order! Only one at a time, gentlemen!"

This seems ludicrious enough, but something a little like it occurred in higher quarters about the same time. William Allen, (now known as "Old Bill Allen") was, some half century ago, elected to the United States Senate from Ohio. He was regarded as the father of "stump speeches" in Ohio, and to this he owed his success. The Senate was always a grave body, and more so then than now. His stumping style and stentorian lungs at once brought on him the title of the "Chinese Gong"—an article just then introduced at hotels. He was universally known as the *Chinese Gong*.

It was a sultry, post-prandial session. Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, a good eater and tolerable drinker, was in the chair and had yielded to a gentle nap, during the speech of a prosy Senator. All at once, with the voice of a stentor, Mr. Allen cried, "Mr. Speaker." Southard meekly open ed his eyes, "The gentleman from *China*." A boisterous laugh followed, which was scarcely suppressed by his "Beg pardon—the gentleman from Ohio,"

Tradition says the first Court was held in a building on property now owned by Rees John Lloyd, Esq., but afterwards the building known as the "Old Red Jail" was adopted. It was here that James Farrell was confined. It was an old log building, weather-boarded; the Court sat above stairs and the prison was underneath. I find this entry in the Court record: "7th Sept., 1813, James Farrell committed to *goal* for drunkenness and rudeness in the face of the Court, to be kept till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock."—This was in the morning. Jimmy was in a devotional frame of mind when he entered the prison below, and compelling the only other inmate to join him, commenced singing camp-meeting hymns at the top of his voice. It was impossible to proceed with business, and Judge Young adjourned the "Court till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock."

The first Court in Cambria county was held on the 7th of March, 1808. There were only three townships in the county—Allegheny, Cambria and Conemaugh. The population by the census of 1804 was 403. The Associate Justices were Abraham Hildebrand and George Roberts, Esqs.—the former representing the German element in the south, the latter the Welsh population of Cambria.

For many years the Courts were usually held by the Associates, Judge Young not attending. In some instances the clerk made the minute to read, "Hon. A. Hildebrand and his Associate, George Roberts."

Very few important civil cases were tried during the first decade of the history of the Court. A majority of these were disposed of by arbitration under the old reference laws. The more important cases were taken to the then existing Circuit Court by virtue of the provisions of the act of Assembly creating that Court. Slander cases were not uncommon, and, whether tried by referees or a jury, the usual verdict was five dollars—not because character was cheaper then, but because money was a great deal dearer. On the criminal side of the Court, under the old license laws, tippling house convictions were frequent and the standing sentence was a fine of one dollar and costs, which, it may be supposed, did not, to any great extent, interfere with business.

In short, to use a mercantile phrase, everything was put at the "lowest cash prices."—At the first Court the Sheriff's fee for keeping prisoners was fixed at twelve and a half cents per day, or four cents per meal. At the first Court Samuel I. Leiper, Esq., produced a letter of appointment as Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Cambria county. Thomas McKean was Governor, and in his last year Joseph B. McKean was Attorney General and Leiper his Deputy. The seat of the State Government was then at Philadelphia, and their duty was to give the new county shape and form.

The county had no resident lawyers. At the first sitting of the Court, March 7th, 1808, on motion of Mr. Leiper, Robert Allison and William Orbison, of Huntingdon, were admitted; and on motion of Mr. Allison, Thomas Burnside, of Bellefonte, and Messrs. Carson and Riddle, of Bedford, were soon afterwards admitted, became regular visitors, and transacted the bulk of the legal business for two years. Mr. Riddle was afterwards ingloriously suspended. Judge Young had given umbrage to Mr. Riddle in the case of Mary Beatty, charged with infanticide. A Flaxseed court was held and the course of the Judge commented on pretty freely. This was followed by a pamphlet, signed by "Harry Hemlock," the object of which was to cast ridicule upon Judge Young and the Court. The paternity of this production being fixed upon Mr. Riddle, the Court, on Sept. 15th, 1811, made an order suspending him from practice for eighteen calender months for contempt of Court. I saw the pamphlet many years since, but could hardly see where the "contempt" came in. The wit, indeed, was *contemptible* enough, but if bad wit were a sufficient ground for *suspending*, your orator would be in the most painful *suspense* all the time.

Until as late as 1845 the honors, and, what was worse, the profits of the bar were carried off by lawyers from abroad. Indeed it was some years before we had any resident attorneys. Charles Huston, author of "Land Titles in Pennsylvania," and Thomas Burnside, of Bellefonte; Todd Ross, of Pittsburg; Coulter, of Greensburg, and Black, of Somerset—all afterwards Judges of the Supreme Court—practiced here; as did also Thomas White, afterwards Judge of the Tenth district; Thompson, of the Somerset and Bedford district, and John Reed, of the Cumberland district, author of "Pennsylvania Blackstone." Besides these, we had Allison, Orbison, Smith, Bell, Miles and Taylor, of Huntingdon; Hale, of Lewistown; Hale and Blanchard, of Bellefonte; Ogle, Forward, Cox and Baer, of Somerset; Foster, of Greensburg; Kelly, Banks, Stanard and Drum, of Indiana, and Calvin, Hofius, Blair and Banks, of Blair county.

The late Moses Canan, Esq., was our earliest resident lawyer. He was a man of fine education and attainments, but disinclined to the turbulence of jury trials.

Michael Dan Magehan, Esq., was the first *native* attorney admitted in our Court. Born and reared in Cambria county, he studied his profession under William R. Smith, in Huntingdon. He was admitted to *this* bar in 1828. Because he was full of genial humor, and well remembered for that, it is forgotten that he had been a very close student, well read in elementary law, and soon attained a high position at the bar. He was a very able jury lawyer, his tones being loud and clear. Where pathos was wanted he was eminently pathetic, where humor was required, he was rich—more than rich; and he retained his powers till shortly before his death. He lived and died poor, because he never exacted from wealth the pay he should have secured, and never refused the case of a poor man because it afforded no compensation. He was eloquent, and had a great power of swaying juries. His humor in addressing a jury was peculiar and always effective, while his invective was terrible.

Here allow me to pause! Of the resident members of the Cambria county bar, whether dead or living, there would be little propriety in making individual mention. In my own brief career I have followed *fourteen* to their last resting places. Let us only say, and that with reverence, peace to their ashes.

"No further seek their merits to disclose,
Nor draw their frailties from their last abode;
There they alike, in trembling hope, repose
On the bosom of their Father and their God."

Of the living members of the bar now in this presence it becomes me not to speak.—Still, I cannot refrain from expressing a hope—nay, something more than a hope—a *conviction*, that the immense *clientele* now before me will always find in each and every of them, in case of need, an advocate worthy of the high trusts imposed upon him in the performance of the duties of an honorable profession. And I may indulge in a well grounded trust that the same amenities and courtesy, the same forbearance with each other, shall be in the future, as it has been in the past, a shining characteristic of the Cambria County Bar.

Pardon me if I retrace. The earliest days of our Court possess the most interest to me, and I desire to dwell upon them. Struck juries and views were in vogue, and challenges of jurors were settled by *triers*. In ejectments, when a jury came into the box ready to deliver a verdict, the plaintiff was called three times, and if he did not answer, instead of the verdict a *non suit* was entered.

The pleadings were more formal and classical then than now, and law Latin was much indulged in. As an example: George Hildebrand, lately deceased, forgot his Dunker training so much as to give Samuel Gallaher an unmerciful beating. A civil action was brought, and after a most elaborate declaration, defendant pleaded "*non cul et son assault demesne.*" Replication, "*De injuria sua propria et absque tati causa.*"

As a contrast with more recent knowledge of the dead languages, I recollect of appearing for three defendants in an action of assumpsit. I put in the plea of "non assumpserunt and payment." Plaintiff's counsel asked what that meant, and I explained that it was the plural of the Latin verb. "Then," said he, "you should have made it consistent by pleading 'non assumpserunt and pay-*merunt*.'"

About 1842, Judge Black, President of the Bedford and Somerset district, introduced the innovation of *booking* up the Grand Jury before Court, thus saving the time and labor of an oral charge. His Honor, Judge Dean, first introduced the practice here, to our great advantage. The practice, which still exists over the State of delivering an oral charge, formerly prevailed in Cambria county. These charges were all made on the same last, except an occasional new *vamping*, and became very monotonous to the bar.

I recollect Judge Taylor's *eighty-eighth* charge. He announced, as he had done eighty-seven times before, the duties of the jurors and the definition of offences, with all the force and fervor of new discoveries. Inside the bar this charge fell on dull ears, but the Grand Inquest sat with ears and mouths open inhaling the stores of legal wisdom which were to guide them in their deliberations.

Judge Young, in his best days, delivered able and lucid charges, always following up his definitions by illustrations. "Suppose," he would say, "A strikes at B within striking distance with an instrument, a pitch-fork for instance. If he strike him it is a battery, but if he fail to strike him it is simply an assault."

One morning the Grand Jury were in their box, but Judge Young was absent. What was to be done? When Judge Peters and Judge Washington occupied the bench in Philadelphia, Peters was more distinguished as a wit than a jurist, and the charge was always imposed on Judge Washington. At the close of an important case Judge Peters turned around to his associate, but he was absent. The Judge then promptly turned to the jury. "Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "I find myself this morning in the condition of an unhorsed warrior—I have lost my charger. Take the case and do the best you can with it." Not so our Cambria county Associate Judges. They felt that a Grand Jury, like a gun, could not be *discharged* without first being charged. Accordingly one of the associates proceeded to charge them. He told them (*interalia*) that "an assault and battery was where A tried to strike B *with a pitch-fork*. If he missed him, it was an assault, but if it hit him, it was an assault and battery." As it was not the *hay* season, the Grand Jury found "not a true bill," as to A and B, and all the rest of the alphabet.

In the certified list from Somerset county, as per act of Assembly creating the county of Cambria, there was only one civil suit certified—that of Thomas Vickroy vs. John Skelly and Daniel Dimond. Plaintiff was the father of our esteemed citizen, E. A. Vickroy, Esq. It was tried in 1809, and the plaintiff was non suited. A second suit was brought ten years afterwards, and resulted in a verdict for defendant. Writ of error to Supreme Court, judgment reversed; see 14 S. & R., 372. It was then removed to the Circuit Court where Vickroy obtained a verdict. The land lies in Croyle township.

Downing vs. Diggs, an ejectment brought in 1811, was the earliest cause from Cambria county that reached the Supreme Court. It was for land in Allegheny township, and was in that Court twice; see 2, S. & R., 455, and 4 S. & R., 348. The opinion each time was delivered by Judge Gibson, and was the first opinion ever delivered by that eminent Judge.

In 1837 Hon. Thomas White succeeded Judge Young. After reading law in Philadelphia, he married a daughter of Alexander McConnell, of Huntingdon, and settled in Indiana. On April 2d, 1824, he was admitted to our bar, and practiced here till the time of his appointment.

Judge White during his term presided with signal ability. He was highly educated both in literature and law. He was indeed our *beau ideal* of an able and upright Judge. At the end of his term the bar and the people of this county, without a dissenting voice, urged his re-appointment, and it was refused solely on political grounds. He and Judge Black were contemporary Judges of Cambria and Blair; and it was once said on a convivial occasion that Blair and Cambria had the two best Judges in the State, and had them as lawyers liked to have everything—in Black and White. The only difference between them was that White was a black Republican and Black was a white Democrat.

Hon. J. M. Burrell was appointed by Gov. Shunk to succeed Judge White. He resided in Greensburg, and afterwards became Judge of the Westmoreland district. He only held four Courts here. The Senate, being Whig, rejected him. Several other nominations were made, but they too were rejected. Finally John C. Knox was accepted as being the least obnoxious. Judge Knox remained on the bench till the present district was formed. He afterwards attained to the Supreme Bench, and subsequently became Attorney General. He still lives, but his mental powers are entirely prostrated.

Judge Taylor was the first Judge in the 24th district. He was appointed in 1849, elected in 1851, and unanimously re-elected in 1861. His administration of justice is too recent for criticism. All his opinions were models of English composition. No Judge ever went further to reach what he honestly believed to be the *justice* of a case. When he thought a conviction necessary he gave the jury the "reasonable doubt" in a low tone of voice, but when he thought an acquittal should follow he emphasized the "reasonable doubt." Indeed, his charge as rendered and as furnished afterwards, tho' the same throughout, *seemed* entirely different. His emphasis and gestures made the difference. His charge would appear in plain Roman type, while it came from his lips fearfully *italicized*. If he had a fault it was sluggishness, and there were great complaints of delay in the later years of his term. But he was a pure, honest and upright Judge.

Of the present incumbent it is difficult to speak here and in his presence in befitting terms. Elected in 1871, his re-election by acclamation in 1881 is the highest tribute the people could pay to his worth. Bringing to the performance of his duties a well stored mind, a good legal training, a great force of character, unflagging industry, and the most determined honesty of purpose, he could not fail to give satisfaction to the bar and the people—the lawyer and the layman. If the present omens continue (a thing that I by no means insist on) he *must* acquire a stage of more extended usefulness. More than this I ought not to say—less I cannot say.

Cambria county has furnished her share of land litigation, many cases of more than common importance having been before our Courts. The Mullin's Hill cases were notable among these. That territory was in contest some twenty years. My quondam partner, Joshua F. Cox. Esq., had the laugh turned on him in one of these cases. It is a melancholy fact that if the witness gets the better of the examining attorney, the laugh from the jury and the audience is always in favor of the witness. "Now, sir," says Mr. Cox, severely, "Mr. Mullin, you are on your oath; wasn't the mansion house on the *south* side of the turnpike as you go from Ebensburg to the Summit?" "Yes," as quick as thought answered Michael Mullin, "or as you come back, either." Of course, the crowded court house was in a roar, and Cox was disconcerted.

The Adams vs. Jackson controversy, which involved the title of Summitville borough, was a noted a case and repeatedly before the Court. It was last tried at a Special Court, Judge Woodward presiding, from whose rulings a writ of error was taken; and while the Supreme Court decided that Judge Woodward was wrong in almost everything, it affirmed his decision, and ended the controversy forever. See 4 W. & S., 55.

But the greatest land case of the county—perhaps the greatest ever tried in Pennsylvania—was the celebrated Ross and Barclay case, involving the title to 20,000 acres of land—a great part of two townships. I brought the first suit in 1844, and the case was finally ended only a few years since. Even yet land speculators are occasionally burning their feet on the embers of this old litigation. Twenty lawyers and eighteen surveyors have been employed in this case, and it has been tried before Judges White, Knox and Taylor in the lower Court; by Judge Grier in the U. S. Circuit Court, and under different names in the Supreme Court. See 7 Barr, 67; 6 Harris, 179; Hoffman in Ross, 3 Wallace, Jr., (a book, by the way, that never was published, but annotated by Wharton); and, finally, in McDermit vs. Hoffman, 20 P. F. Smith, 31. The fees and expenses cost more than the land was then worth; but if the 52 tracts now stood in their primitive integrity they would be worth more than one million dollars. I may here remark that Rev. Demetrius Augustine *Smith* was involved in more than one of these land trials before he had resumed his family name of Gallitzin.

Speaking of lands, I find this entry in the minutes of the Court; "3d December, 1818, John Murray, High Sheriff, comes into open Court and acknowledges his deed to Peter Levergood for two certain tracts of land situate in Conemaugh township, one of said tracts, surveyed for Charles Campbell, containing 249 acres, which on said tract are one forge, one gristmill, and one sawmill; the other tract, surveyed for Henry Wise, containing 283 acres, adjoining above, sold to him for the sum of *six dollars*." These tracts embrace a great part of the borough of Johnstown. This seems to be a low figure, but bear in mind it was a *cash* sale, and property there has advanced in value since that time.

Seriously speaking, on no part of this 532 acres could one square yard be bought at this day for that sum. It is within the bounds of a young city, whose increase in population and material wealth seems fabulous.

Leaving the Common Pleas, I cannot refrain from noticing two of the criminal cases which our annals afford. On the 3d of July, 1841, (I well remember it, for there was a midsummer frost,) I was called upon, as a Justice of the Peace, upon the information of John Wherry, to issue a warrant against two good citizens of our county for the murder of Betsy Holder, an old lady whose cottage stood close by the turnpike, one mile east of Ebensburg. The murder was committed, but those then charged with it were wholly innocent. A reward was offered, pursuit made, and Patrick and Bernard Flanagan were arrested a few days afterward. They were strangers to the county—their object, plunder. At October Term, 1842, they were tried and convicted, and a motion for a new trial overruled by Judge White, and sentence pronounced. No death warrant was signed, but the following winter an act was passed authorizing Judge White to hear a motion for a new trial, and, in case of his refusal, to notify the nearest President Judge to hear the

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - MAY 26, 1882.

THE Supreme Court of the District of Columbia announced its decision on Monday last upon the exceptions in the Guiteau case, denying a new trial and affirming the judgement of the Court below. Since the decision was rendered Mr. Reed, who is now Guiteau's only counsel, has stated that he proposes to make one more effort to prevent the country from being disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world by the execution of an insane man.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, who has been in public life for forty years, is reported as saying that Attorney General "Benjamin H. Brewster is the ablest man who has held the office since William Wirt filled it." Of course Mr. Stephens never said anything of the kind, for the simple reason that he knows too well the legal abilities of the men who have filled the office of Attorney General since Wirt left it in 1829 to place Ben Brewster on a higher plane than Reverdy, Johnson, Caleb Cushing, Jeremiah S. Black, Henry Stanberry and William M. Evarts.

BEFORE General Beaver left Philadelphia for Bellefonte on last Monday afternoon he is reported by the papers in that city to have said that he was "particularly well pleased at the aspect of political affairs in the State." This hopeful view of his political prospects just on the eve of the meeting of the Independent Republican convention at Philadelphia to nominate a candidate against him and at all hazards defeat him, had its only parallel several centuries ago in the case of the chap who suggested to Noah on the first day of the deluge that he didn't believe for his part that there was going to be "much of a rain after all."

THE Greenback-Labor State Convention, composed of about one hundred delegates, met at Harrisburg on yesterday week and made the following nominations; Governor, Thomas A. Armstrong, of Pittsburg; Lieutenant Governor, T. V. Powderly, of Scranton; Judge of the Supreme Court, J. Adam Cake, of Northumberland; Secretary of Internal Affairs, S. L. Dewoody, of Venango, and for Congressman-at-large, Robert K. Tomlinson, of Bucks. The usual platform was adopted and Frank S. Heath, of Corry, was elected chairman of the State committee. Mr. Armstrong, the nominee for Governor, is the editor of a Greenback paper in Pittsburg, and upon being presented to the convention made a brief and self-laudatory speech in the following words; "My flag is up to-day. It will be carried during the campaign. It will be up at the close of election day and if God spares my life it will be up the morning after election," the last part of the prophecy meaning, when literally interpreted, that on the morning after the election Armstrong's banner will be "up the spout."

THE Independent Republican State convention met at Horticultural Hall, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, and placed in nomination a full State ticket, as follows: Governor, John Stewart, of Franklin county, now a member of the State Senate; Lieutenant Governor, Levi Bird Duff, of Allegheny: Secretary of Internal Affairs, Major George W. Merrick, of Tioga; Congressman-at-large, Col. Wm. McMicheal, of Philadelphia; Judge of the Supreme Court, George Junkin, of Philadelphia. The proceedings of the convention seem to have been earnest and enthusiastic, and the ticket is unquestionably a very good one. So far as we have any knowledge of the candidates they are men of ability and high personal character. The nominee for Governor, State Senator Stewart, is a very able man and is regarded as the leader of the party in the body of which he is a member. The convention was eminently consistent in its opposition to bossism by the refusal to endorse the nomination of Rawle, Cameron's machine candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. To have done otherwise would have been an act of self-stultification. The earnest and harmonious spirit that pervaded the convention, and the high character of the nominees, justify the belief that the arrogant and imperious exercise of the man power in the politics of Pennsylvania is about to be brought to a deservedly ignominious end.

THOS. M. MARSHALL the well-known Pittsburg lawyer, attended Cameron's State convention as one of the delegates from Allegheny county, although for a quarter of a century he has been the avowed and open foe of Simon Cameron's political management in all its shapes and forms. Mr. Marshall's sole purpose in going to the convention was to aid in bringing about the nomination of his nephew, A. M. Brown, Esq., of Pittsburg, for Judge of the Supreme Court. In this effort he failed, Cameron, the younger, who succeeded several years since to his father's right of ownership of the Republican party in this State, having issued his decree that the nomination should be given to Wm. H. Rawle, of Philadelphia. After Rawle was nominated over Brown, the convention, by a spontaneous movement with which Cameron had nothing to do, nominated Marshall, Brown's uncle, for Congressman-at-large, in order to conciliate Brown and his friends in the western part of the State. Marshall, however, after considering the matter for almost two weeks, addressed a letter on Monday last to the President of the convention, declining the nomination. "Tom Marshall," as he is familiarly called, declared in a speech at the Republican State convention it 1860, when it was proposed to instruct the delegates from this State to the National convention to vote for Simon Cameron for President, that he "could go out on any street in Pittsburg on a dark night, and grab a man by the throat who was better fitted for President than Simon Cameron." He has believed in this theory ever since, and could not therefore work or a ticket invented by Cameron's son.

THE temper of the political campaign in Virginia at its very commencement is indicative of the fever heat it will display before the close is reached in November. There was a large public meeting at Wytheville, in that State, on Tuesday of last week, which was addressed by State Senator Newberry, who is a Readjuster, but outside of that question was bitterly opposed during the recent session of the Legislature to the offensive efforts of Mahone to dictate to that body what it should do, as well as what it should abstain from doing. Mr. Newberry is a man of ability and occupies a very prominent position in politics affairs in the Shenandoah Valley in which he resides. We detest him, as we do Mahone, for being the advocate of repudiation; but we respect him for the picture he drew at Wytheville of so imperious a demagogue as Mahone, into whose selfish and corrupt schemes he has a clear insight. What Newberry thinks of Mahone is set forth in a condensed report of his speech, as follows:

He declared that he (Mahone) was the most ungrateful, imperious, dictatorial and corrupt politician he had ever known. He compared him to Aaron Burr, Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot. He said, had he lived in the days of Judas, he would have sold his Maker for twenty pieces of silver, instead of thirty, the price obtained by Judas; that when he had control of a great railway corporation he had perpetrated a swindle amounting to $6,000,000, and that for his part he would not exchange his good name for all "Mahone's ill-gotten gains." He denounced him as "a scoundrel" a "notorious infidel," and "gambler by profession and inheritance," and said that when he went to Richmond he did not put up at a hotel like a gentlemen, but made his headquarters at "a regular gambling den." Was it not a disgrace to modern civilization and to this Christian Commonwealth, he said, to have such a character undertaking to play the role of Boss? He regretted that he was not present, he would rather meet him face to face, and to tell him what he thought of him than to meet any other man in the State, and he took occasion to announce that he would speak at Giles and Pulaski courts, and challenged the Boss or any of his "lick spittles," to meet him at these appointments in debate.

WILLIAM H. RAWLE has addressed a letter to the President of the late Republican State convention, in which he accepts the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court. It was entirely unnecessary for Mr. Rawle to go to the trouble of writing a letter, since he stated some time ago to a Philadelphia newspaper reporter that as long ago as last December he had been informed by Cameron, through an agent, that if he (Rawle) would accept the nomination he (Cameron) would make it sure that it would be forthcoming and that he then said he was "willin'." No well informed politician in the State had the least doubt, either of his nomination or of his acceptance, even though he entertains and has expressed the utmost contempt for Cameron's political methods. Cameron, however, didn't care anything about that, as his sole purpose in forcing Rawle's nomination was to conciliate the Independent Republican vote of Philadelphia, where Rawle resides, and make it reasonably sure for Beaver, whose election as Governor was the supreme purpose he had in view in his composition of the State ticket. It now seems to be very certain that Cameron's plans will signally fail when the election comes off, and that although an arrogant, self-inflated boss may set up the political pins to suit his own personal aims, the people reserve to themselves the right of knocking them down.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE met at Charlotte, Mechlenberg county, North Carolina, on Saturday last, to celebrate the one hundred and seventh anniversary of the Mechlenberg Declaration of Independence, that event having taken place May 20th, 1775, a little over *thirteen* months before the adoption of the Declaration by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, 1776. The prominent actors in the Mechlenberg Declaration were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, everywhere the sturdy defenders of the liberty of the old thirteen colonies against the arbitrary assumptions of the Crown of England. It is a singular and unexplained coincidence that several sentences in the Declaration, as written by Jefferson and adopted by Congress, are word for word identical with parts of the Mechlenburg Declaration, and the people of North Carolina have always maintained that to their forefathers belong the credit of having been the first of the colonists to declare themselves independent of Great Britain, and that Jefferson, having by some means possessed himself of a copy of the Mechlenberg document, incorporated certain portions of it into his own immortal Declaration, or, in other words, stole their thunder. The long and exciting controversary between North Carolina and Virginia over this question is full of interest, but we cannot go over it now. At the celebration referred to, on Saturday last, Senator Bayard, of Delaware, was the orator of the day.

THE views of so prominent and self-possessed an actor in Irish affairs as Michael Davitt possess special interest at this time, when the new Irish Coercion bill is rapidly approaching its final passage through the British Parliament. Addressing a meeting of Irishmen at Manchester, England, on last Saturday evening, Mr. Davitt said that no person lamented the recent murders in Dublin more than he did, and nobody was more ready to prevent such crimes. He declared that without the presence in Ireland of the police and military the property of Irish landlord's would not be worth a month's purchase, and said emphatically that there could be no alliance between Irishmen and English Whigs until landlordism was completely abolished. The government could not grapple effectually with a secret movement when it was made to appear that the movement was only for the protection of a wronged and down-trodden people. In concluding his address he declared that if Mr. Gladstone was earnest in his efforts to suppress crime in Ireland he must go to the source of all agrarian outrage and remove landlordism, sweep away Dublin Castle, and show to the world that he could repose the same confidence in Ireland as he does in Canada.

GEORGE LEAR, who was President of Cameron's convention, says that if the Republican State committee undertakes to nominate a Congressmae-at-large in place of Marshall, he will take the stump and oppose the nomination, no matter who he is.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

HOW TO GET RICH—GENERAL BEAVER—BREWSTER AND HIS DAINTY RUFFLES—INDEPENDENT ENTHUSIASM, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1882.

[*Regular Correspondence of* THE FREEMAN.]

DEAR HENRY—There is so much of the human in every man that the life of any one individual, however obscure, if really and vividly presented in all its aspirations, struggles, successes and failures is sufficient to command the interest of his fellow beings. Every individual is a part and parcel of the great picture of the society in which he lives and acts. There is a class of men who go through life under a cloud, for no other reason than that being born with the nature of a gentleman, they are nevertheless poor. I regret that for "sad and sufficient reasons, apart from want of time," you and your wife had to forego the pleasure of participating in the annual excursion of the Cumberland Valley Editorial Association. I presume that "apart from the want of time" there was a want of money. If you want to get rich, I can tell you how to proceed. Nothing is easier than to become rich. You have, I hope, twenty or twenty-five years yet to live, and it is only necessary for you to trust nobody, befriend nobody, get all you can, no matter how; so that you get it; keep all you get, stint yourself and everybody belonging to you; be the friend of no one; heap interest upon interest, and cent upon cent; be mean and miserable for fifteen or twenty years, and riches will come to you just as surely as has disease, losses, crosses and disappointments. There are, however, some things about this method of acquiring riches that may be somewhat repugnant to you. Sometimes it turns out when enough of wealth, collected by a disregard of all charities and at an expense of every enjoyment, death comes to finish the work, the body of the possessor of vast earthly treasures is stuck in a hole in the ground and the spirit goes—where?

Poverty and adversity are not unfrequently the most healthful ingredients in the cup of human experience, and the best tonics to brace the mind for those encounters in which virtue is proved and renown achieved. Death often comes with such overwhelming anguish as to teach us, if not the first, certainly the most painful lesson of life—the lesson of the uncertainty of human happiness, and the duty of establishing our hopes upon surer foundations than the treasures of earth. May God bless you with grace to bear with patient resignawhatever affliction He may be pleased to send you. The life of a Christian is a crucified life. We are not Christians to be rich. It was not necessary to institute Christianity for that purpose.

GENERAL BEAVER.

There was but one contingency against General Beaver's nomination by the Republican Convention, and that a fear on the part of the majority of the convention that it would meet with the determined resistence of the Independents, and to avoid this danger it was proposed to conciliate the Independents by putting Wolfe on the ticket for Lieutenant Governor. This proposition, however, in spite of the most persistent efforts on the part of the Regular leaders, resulted in disaster. The bargain was too open and flagrant. Wolfe was contemptuously cast aside, and the Independent movement is now as formidable as ever. Gen. Beaver is the candidate of a cabal which has too long ruled the State, and his election would contribute powerfully to prolong its sway. Mr. Beaver's election will depend entirely upon the wisdom and courage of the Democrats and Independents.

Gen. Beaver was necessary to the cabal, and the cabal's power to manipulate the State convention was necessary to him. He served at Chicago by voting for Grant against the protest of his constituents. Bailey's association with the Grantites lost him fifty thousand last year, and how many votes will be lost on that account to Beaver this year, will, as above remarked, depend largely on the wisdom and courage with which the Democrats and Independents meet the situation. The Democrats can make such nominations as will bring them an old fashioned defeat, or they can make such nomination as will win them a glorious victory. With proper candidates and a proper campaign management, a Democratic triumph will be inevitable. Let the Democrats make no blunders. The Independent movement is assuming such proportions as to alarm the bosses.

BREWSTER AND HIS DAINTY RUFFLES.

The beautiful sentiment which for forty years has prompted that dutiful son, Attorney General Brewster, to wear ruffles at his wrists, in spite of unpleasant remarks, so feelingly portrayed by dear, sweet old Mrs. Grundy, which has gone the rounds of all the respectable newspapers of the country, thrill every intelligent person in the land who learns that Mr. Brewster's ruffled shirts are the exponent not only of his love for his mother, but of her love for her father. Strange as it may appear, while dear old Mrs. Grundy's veneration for his mother causes all other hearts to beat with joy, it has a different effect on the heart of an old friend of mine. Instead of filling his heart with pleasureable emotions, the reading of Mrs. Grundy's Brewster shirt story makes him sad and melancholy. He tells me that when he first assumed the *toga virilis*, his mother, whose name he never can mention without emotion, called him to her and asked him to grant a request. She told him that her father was a distinguished raccoon hunter, that he always wore buckskin breeches and a coon-skin cap, and that she wished him to become a still more distinguished hunter than her father. She said she would not require him to wear buckskin breeches, as she presumed they might go out of fashion, but she desired him, in respect to her dear old father, to always wear a coon-skin cap. He acceded to his mother's wish, but, sad to relate, after his mother's death, in disregard of his plighted troth and his mother's desire, he threw off the coon-skin cap, first wearing a seal-skin cap, next a beaver-skin, and finally got to wearing a stove-pipe hat. Since reading Mrs. Grundy's story of Brewster's exalted position by regarding his mother's request, my friend is miserable beyond expression. He says when he thinks of Brewster's brilliant career in consequence of wearing ruffles in memory of his grandsire, and the miserable condition into which he has descended by not wearing coon-skin caps in memory of his grand-sire, the thought is maddening. When he reflects upon what Brewster has risen to by continuing to wear shirt sleeve ruffles, and what he might have been by continuing to wear coon-skin head-gear, he becomes terribly excited. Last night my unhappy friend exclaimed: "Damn it, just to think, if I had continued my coon-skin head-gear in memory of my grandfather, as Brewster continued his shirt ruffles in memory of his granddad, if not an Attorney General, I might have been a Buffalo Bill." Verily, verily, the way of the transgressor is hard.

INDEPENDENT ENTHUSIASM.

Considerable enthusiasm prevails and good wisdon is shown by the selection of delegates to the Independent convention, which is to be held here to morrow None of the third-term medal-holders will be in the convention. It seems that the junior Senator is making a name throughout the State. There is quite a revolution in the old Wilmot District which threatens to overthrow the debauched and profligate Republicanism with which the country is cursed. If the present signs are not deceptive, the old Wilmot district will dig the grave and give over to sepulture the great party it cradled and reared to omnipotence to overthrow Democracy. The demonstration made in Tioga county last Saturday shows an honest purpose of the Republicans to attain what has been vainly sought by appeal and protest.

PYTHIAS INGERSOLL AND DAMON DORSEY.

While Pythias Ingersoll is helping his party to unseat regularly elected Democratic Congressmen from the South, Damon Dorsey disports himself with Mexican senoritas at the nightly fandangoes. Ben Brewster must have given Bob a strong point, when he offered to bet one thousand dollars in open court that he would clear the Star Route thieves. "Bob was betting on a certainty. He had a dead point. The court was with him. I have only time and space to say further, that ex-Governor Franklin J. Moses has risen to the prominence of furnishing the 1,601st portrait to the rogues' gallery of the New York police department, and that Dorsey, Brady and Howgate will fall in numbers two, three and four—all Stalwart Republicans. G. N. S.

IF Senator Cameron and his lieutenants still have any doubts as to whether the Independent movement will amount to anything in Pennsylvania this fall, they will probably be removed when full accounts reach them of the rousing mass meeting which was held in Wellsboro, Tioga county, on Saturday afternoon. The representatives of two thousand republican voters were there and they expressed themselves in regard to Cameron and his methods in a way that neither the boss nor anyone else can mistake. The stalwart oligarchy is characterized in the platform of principles, which was enthusiastically adopted, as "a dangerous, domineering and autocratic power." The platform endorses Wolfe unqualifiedly, and this plank was received with strong manifestations of approval. Senator Mitchell has done well in this, as Wolfe is his ablest supporter and has been a great part of the backbone of the independent movement. Mitchell has talked a good deal and vacillated a good deal, and his course has given rise to much doubt as to whether he could be depended upon to lead the Independents with required vigor. But his speech at Wellsboro on Saturday will place him on a firm footing as the leader of the movement. There was no uncertain tone in his utterances, as will be seen by the following extract from his speech:

The new party has come and it has come to stay. I regret to have to say all this, but I say it as a true, old, Pennsylvanian and an American. Put this abominable boss system and polls system down if the best man living goes down with them. (Loud applause.) We will put up men who own themselves, who have titles to their own manhood, and we will ask the people of Pennsylvania to vote for them. If Mr. Cameron thinks he owns this State we will give him a good opportunity to vote to get a title to his property. If you want to grant the title of Cameron forever to you and your State go and vote his ticket."

The boom given to the movement in Wellsboro' will be felt in other parts of the State and Senator Mitchell's manly utterances will add to his numerous friends throughout the commonwealth.
—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

MICHAEL DAVITT in a speech at Manchester yesterday, says the New York *World* of the 20th, put the Irish question truly and forcibly when he said that if Mr. Gladstone really meant to "suppress crime" in Ireland he must deal with Ireland as England deals with Canada England holds Canada by the same tenure of conquest by which she holds Ireland. When England conquered Canada, Canada was peopled by a race as foreign to England in blood, speech and religion as the inhabitants of Ireland. Within very recent times the English rule in Canada has been menaced by rebellion, and to-day there are thousands of Canadians who regard the sovereignty of England over the Dominion with dislike. Does anybody in his senses believe that England could hold Canada and maintain order there under a system such as is today administered to Ireland by the English Cabinet through Dublin Castle? And yet during the half century and a half which has elapsed since the flag of France was expelled by arms from the soil of Canada the treatment by England of the Canadian people has been the perfection of human reason and human justice in comparison to treatment meted out by England to the people of Ireland not for a century and a half but for seven centuries past. If Canada is loyal now to the English Crown it is simply because the Canadian people are permitted under the English Crown to manage their own affairs in their own way, and being permitted to do this, find advantages in the connection with England which indispose them to disturb it. If the connection of Ireland with Great Britain is really advantageous to the Irish people, the Irish people, who are at least as intelligent as the people of England may surely be trusted to appreciate that fact and to govern themselves accordingly. Certainly the English Radicals are bound not only to believe this but act on their belief. Mr. Gladstone who signalized himself years ago by cutting loose the Ionian Islands from their dependence upon England on the ground that the people of those Islands had the right to choose their political associations for themselves, is the last man alive who can consistently refuse that right to the people of Ireland.

A LIFE-AND-DEATH STRUGGLE.—It now seems probable that Pittsburg is about to witness an extensive and prolonged struggle between capital and labor. The trouble is anticipated between the iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Wood's Run. A conference between the representatives of the two great interests was held yesterday. Mr. Jarrett, for the Amalgamated Association, presented the modified scale adopted at the District meeting, and the manufacturers retired for consultation. At the end of five minutes they returned, and their spokesman announced that they were willing to discuss the proposed equalization of the wages of scrappers. "As to the other demands," he said "we cannot grant them. On this point we are fully decided, and it is therefore useless to discuss them." "Is this your ultimatum?" asked Mr. Jarrett. "It is," replied the spokesman. "Well, you also have the ultimatum of the Amalgamated Association," said Mr. Jarrett, "and if there's to be no discussion we might as well adjourn." and the motion to that effect was unanimously carried, the conferees all leaving the room apparantly in a good humor, but with "intense determination depicted on their countenances." And thus matters stand at present.

Unless one side or the other backs water before the first of June the 30,000 men employed in the mills of Pittsburg will walk the streets in idleness, and tradesmen be affected to the extent of the $2,000,000 per month paid in wages. Among some of the manufacturers there is a belief that a lack of harmony on the part of the Amalgated Association will eventuate in the disruption of that now powerful organization and put an end to the strike. On this point Mr. Jarrett said yesterday: "That talk about harmony in the ranks was sheer nonsense, and shows how much outsiders know about the workings of the Association. Work has been very steady in this district for some time, and repairs are necessary in all mills. These will take from two weeks to a month, and while they are going on each party will stand by and watch the other."—*Johnstown Tribune.*

—The schooner President, brought to Quebec on Saturday night six of the crew of the ship Western Belle, which was lost in the ice on the 1st of May. The Western Belle left Greenock on the 11th of April, commanded by Captain Frew. On the night of the 1st of May she ran into an iceberg, crushing in her bows, and in twenty minutes afterward sank. The captain was on the lookout at the time of the disaster, the mate with his watch having gone below some half hour before. The boats were immediately lowered. The mate and six men got away safely in one boat, but the other boat was swamped by the ship going down before it could get clear, the captain and thirteen of the crew losing their lives. On the 2d of May the survivors were picked up nearly frozen to death. None of them saved anything but the clothes in which they made their escape.

BEND OR, KRUPP GUN, FELLOWPLAY, Capias, Churchill, Washburn, Gildella and all the noted runners at the Pittsburgh Park, May 30th and 31st, June 1st and 2d. Races commence at 2.30 P. M. each day.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The State teachers' association will meet at Pottsville on July 5th.

—A sure, positive cure for costiveness, MANALIN. At James' drug store.

—A Berks county orchardist expects his apple trees to yield 10,000 bushels.

—A young son of Henry Cope, of Greensburg, was badly poisoned by eating colored candy.

—Senator Everhard thinks Beaver's one leg and wand-like crutch ought to draw like Jumbo.

—The bar is well represented on the Republican State ticket, every one of the candidates being a lawyer.

—Liver diseases, headache, and constipation, caused by bad digestion, quickly cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

—Charles Ross a son of the woman who made the first United States flag, is in the San Francisco almshouse.

—The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* denies that Mr. Parnell is about to resign his seat in the House of Commons.

—Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy—a positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria and canker mouth. At James' drug store.

—Ada Lewis, a young mulatto girl, died at Pittsburg on Saturday from the effects of abortion committed by herself.

—The Pennsylvania railroad earnings per mile in March were $2,032, the Reading's $1,620, and the Northern Central $1,320.

—The Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumptive Cure." At James' drug store.

—A brother of Senator Davies, the Cameron candidate for Lieutenant Governor, living at Wilkes-Barre, has joined the Independent Republicans.

—An explosion in the Kohinoor colliery at Shenandoah, Pa., on Wednesday last, killed four men and two boys and fatally injured injured two others.

—The Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) thinks it would be hard to tell who knows less than a Pennsylvania Greenbacker, unless, perhaps, it is a Pennsylvania Stalwart.

—Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for constipation, loss of appetite, dizziness, and all symptoms of dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. At James' drug store.

—A tramp called at the house of Hugh O'Donnell, at Allentown, for food and three days after five member of the family were suffering with smallpox, three dying since.

—James Finnegan, who arrived in Philadelphia on Monday by the British King from Liverpool, was arrested on suspicion that he had been implicated in the Dublin murders.

—At South Gardiner, Me., on Thursday, two children of Joseph Proctor, aged 3 and 5 years respectively, were poisoned by eating some wedding cake. Both died on Friday night.

—Dr. John R. Hooker, of Harrisburg, was arrested late on Saturday night for committing an abortion on Mrs. Adam Berger, a young married woman, who died on Thursday last.

—Five men who attempted to destroy a bridge on the Mexican National Railway on Friday last were caught on Sunday and by order of the Governor of the State of Mexico they were immediately shot.

—At Mapleton, Kansas, on Friday, an old man named Wallace and a young man named Rodgers had a controversy in regard to Rodgers visiting Wallace's daughter, when Rodgers shot Wallace, killing him instantly.

—Andrew Carnegie, the large steel manufacturer of Pittsburgh, has gone to Europe. The *Dispatch* says that he will purchase a large estate in the south of England, and perhaps become a resident of that country.

—Rosa Osborne and her daughter, aged 10 years, were found dead on Friday at Lebanon, Ky., the mother in a little stream with a cut on the head, and the child in bed with her throat cut. There is no clue to the criminal.

—William Nishaus has been arrested at Grand Rapids, Mich., charged with the murder of his wife, who was found dead in bed on Sunday morning with her neck broken and her person bearing evidences of having been choked to death.

—A colored woman, living in Rappahannock county, Va., is reported to have burned her nine-year-old son to death, for some trivial offense, by binding him to the floor, piling fagots on top of him and setting them on fire. She escaped.

—John Knauffman goes to bed every Wednesday afternoon at Eikhart, Ind., soon becomes seemingly unconscious, then has convulsions, and finally preaches a sermon in a strained voice, with his eyes shut. This is considered supernatural, and the house is weekly crowded by visitors.

—From over 200 reports received by one of the largest and most reputable grain commission houses of St. Louis from all sections of Missouri respecting the crop prospects, five or four exceptions the reports indicate that never before were the wheat prospects so promising at this season of the year.

—A colored preacher named Dan'l Cannon turned to his home at Columbia, Tenn., on Wednesday last, and finding his wife had an illegitimate child killed her with an axe and then laid the child on the fire and chopped its head off. Cannon was arrested and may consider himself lucky if he isn't lynched.

—Boyentting took the queer form in Leavenworth, Kansas, of a demand on a barber to discharge a workman because he had signed the total abstinence pledge. The Boyentters were the proprietors and employees of the hotel in which the shop was, and they did not like to see the business of the barroom injured.

—The Boston *Globe* says it is not safe to place much reliance on the stories of threatening letters, outrages, etc., in England and Ireland which load the cable every day. The government is anxious to prove to America that the new coercion bill is a necessity, and the government controls the cable and the news association.

—The Milwaukee *News* tells of a singular phenomenon which is said to have taken place in the town of Glencoe, Buffalo county, Wis., a few days ago. It is reported that a perfect sheet of water came down, which covered the ground to the depth of a foot in fifteen minutes, and a small creek raised two feet in ten minutes.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* tells the (perhaps a) big story of a big walnut tree. In 1864 an Indiana man, as the story runs, bought the tree for $1, and he subsequently sold it for $65. The buyer sold it to a Cincinnati lumber dealer for $700. The Cincinnati dealer sold it to a New Yorker for $2,200, and he cut it up into veneering which he sold for $10,000.

—At Edwardsville, Ills., on Friday, during a tight rope performance, one end of the rope attached to a chimney gave way and the performer and the debris fell on the heads of the crowd below. Six boys were injured, two of them, Eddie Berger and Charles Weber, fatally, their skulls being fractured. The tight rope performer, although badly hurt, was able to leave town.

—On Friday, Augustus D. Leighton, convicted of the murder of Mary Dean, was hanged in the Tombs prison, New York. Stephen G. Epper, aged twenty-five, convicted of wife murder, was hanged in Marion, N. C., and a man named Rea was hanged for murder in Pennsylvania. "Three bungling attempts" were made before the latter execution was accomplished.

—To show the progress of railroad enterprise in the West, mention may be made of a new fast train to Denver via the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. The time of this train from the Missouri river to Denver is now twenty-eight hours and thirty minutes, and to Leadville thirty hours and fifteen minutes, the entire train running through to Denver. This may well be called rapid transit.

—A special despatch from Little Rock, Ark, says: "Intelligence just received from Mountain township, Pike county, is to the effect that Wm. Shields, a well-known planter, and two children were killed, and Mrs. Shields was wounded in a tornado on the 10th inst. Sixteen buildings were blown down and crops were badly damaged. The loss in the county will amount to many thousands of dollars."

—Etta May kissed a young man, on bidding him good-bye at a Davenport (Iowa) railroad station, and was at once furiously assaulted by Mrs. Applegate, who stood by. As Mrs. Applegate is not a relative of the fellow who was kissed, Miss May is puzzled to account for the lady's interest in the matter, and Mr. Applegate has separated from her in consequence.

—A man named Elken, living near Vienna, Ga., attacked his wife on Monday last, and, after beating her until she was insensible, hung her from one of the joists of his house. Some neighbors soon after heard and entered the house and cut down the body. Elken fled, but vengeance is threatened by the residents of the place, and if he is captured he will undoubtedly be lynched.

—Mr. Charles W. Knight, of Delaware, who is sixty-seven years old and has been quite deaf from childhood, discovered that his hearing had returned to him during sleep on the night of May 9th. He says that on awaking next morning he heard a confusion of sounds below stairs, and on going down found it was produced by the movement of the lids upon the top of the stove in the preparation of the breakfast.

—John McMenemon, a farmer, aged 65, living twelve miles west of Muscantine, Iowa, was shot and killed by his 15-year-old daughter on Friday. The father and daughter were quarreling, when the girl's brother, aged 18, handed her a revolver, with which she shot her father through the breast. It is supposed that the children desired to get possession of their father's property. The mother is in an insane asylum.

—An item appeared in the Pittsburgh *Times* last week announcing that Rt. Rev. Bishop Tuigg had been deposed from his episcopal office. The report, which was a very silly one, has been authoritively contradicted, no official papers from Rome bearing on that question having been received by any one in Pittsburgh or elsewhere. Bishop Tuigg's jurisdiction comprises the dioceses of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

—Mrs. George Eager, living between Hammond and Rossie, in St. Lawrence county, New York, was seriously injured by the explosion of a barrel of sap vinegar recently, a part of the barrel striking her in the stomach and face, cutting it badly and knocking out two of her teeth. She remained insensible for three or four hours. Mrs. Eager was anxious to know how much vinegar the barrel contained. The bung was removed and a lighted taper held so that the gas ignited and exploded.

—The trial at Greensburg of Silas Gray for the murder of Mrs. Mary McCready, in Bell township, Westmoreland county, commenced on Friday and ended on Tuesday evening in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The jury was out just four hours, and in the light of all the testimony their verdict is considered a just one. The murder was committed in February, 1877, and was of a most cruel nature, the victim's skull being cleft with a hatchet and her body afterwards sunk in the Kiskiminetas river.

—A man named Retler, residing in Moore county, N. C., went to a mill with a load of corn, taking his two young sons with him on the wagon. The boys crawled under several bags of corn. One of them fell asleep and was smothered by one of the bags falling on his face. While the father was getting the body from under the bags, the other boy, who had jumped to the ground and was standing near the wagon was kicked on the head by one of the horses and killed. The father returned home with the bodies in the wagon.

—The Utica *Herald* says that Thomas Mc. Elrath, of Marlboro, whose case attracted wide attention three years ago because he said he had not slept a wink in 10 years, is still living without sleep. He says he has not closed his eyes in sleep for three years, and indeed, that he has not slept at all for 13 years. His neighbors say that they have been at his house at all hours of the day and night, and have invariably found him alert and wide awake. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of the place, and his word is trusted by all who know him. He is in good health, and weighs over 200 pounds. He is over 70 and does not work, except on small jobs about his house.

—Thomas Murphy, a young man of disreputable character, while under the influence of liquor at Stamford, Conn., on Saturday evening assaulted Edward Marshall, an inoffensive youth, with fatal effect. It appears that Murphy met Marshall, about 5 o'clock and asked him to go and take a drink. Marshall refused, and thereupon Murphy picked up a stone and dealt Marshall a violent blow on the left temple, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died in about fifteen minutes. Murphy escaped on a New York-bound train. Chief of Police Daskam telegraphed to police headquarters in New York and the murderer was arrested on the arrival of the train.

—The Bangor *Whig* tells of a couple residing near Fort Fairfield between whom no difficulty was ever known to exist; in fact, it was supposed by all their neighbors and friends that they, with their four children, enjoyed the highest type of domestic happiness. For some reason they decided to sever the nuptial knot; accordingly, at the last term of court, a divorce was applied for and obtained. And now comes the funny (?) part of the story. Having obtained the divorce the husband has hired his ex-wife to keep house for him, which she is doing, while he himself is already engaged to be married to another woman. If a similar case can be found elsewhere in the State it ought to be made known.

A VOICE FROM THE PRESS.—I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of bad whisky, we were agreeably surprised at their mild taste, just like a cup of tea. A Mrs. Cresswell and a Mrs. Connor, friends, have likewise tried and pronounces them the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toning up the system. I was troubled with costiveness, headache and want of appetite. My ailments are now all gone. I have a yearly contract with a doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need him not now.

S. GILLILAND,
People's Advocate, Pittsburg, Pa.
July 25, 1878.

JAMES VICK, the well-known florist and seedsman, whose death we noted last week, was born in Portsmouth, Eng'and, and was a playmate of Charles Dickens. He came to this country in 1833 and set type with Horace Greely on the *Knickerbocker*. He subsequently became editor of the Genesee *Farmer and Horticulturist*, and was for a long time Secretary of the American Pomological Society and a member of the Royal Horticultural Society. He went into the business in 1860, and was one of the most charitable of men. It is said his gifts averaged $100,000 yearly. During the Kansas grasshopper pleague he sent $25,000 dollars worth of seeds to the sufferers, and last year he sent $815,000 to the Michigan sufferers.

SOMEBODY'S CHILD.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and somebody's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's take this comforting word to the mother's heart before it is too late. Tell her that consumption is curable; that men are living to-day whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites, and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists.

MRS. BURROWS, of Kaufman, Texas, was seated at her tea-table on Tuesday evening of last week. A sharp cry from his wife caused Mr. Burrows to look up. She held her tea-cup in her hand, which was half way up to her lips. Mr. Burrows asked what was the matter and she replied: "I'm shot through the head." As she spoke a second electric current enveloped her head. The cup was knocked from her hand. She tried to get up but was knocked insensible by a quickly following current. Mr. Burrows was not touched. The poor woman was rational on the following day, but could not open her eyes. Last year two men and three animals were killed within a few yards of the same house.

CONSUMPTION.

To prevent night sweats, to ease the cough and arrest emaciation and decline, no other form of malt or medicine can possibly equal MALT BITTERS. This original Nutrient and Tonic is rich in strength and nourishment. It tides the patient over the most critical stages of the disease, digests and assimilates food, enriches and purifies the blood. It builds up the system by stimulating into new life the entire process of digestion.

ON Saturday night at Frackville, Schuylkill county, several boys were tormenting a party of Hungarians who could not speak English, when one of the Hungarians in his anger attacked Joseph Kantner, aged sixteen, an innocent spectator, with a hatchet, crushing in his skull and cutting a deep gash across his face. He then attempted to place the boy's neck on a block, intending to cut off his head, but was prevented by outsiders. Young Kantner cannot recover. The Hungarian was arrested and committed to jail.

GRAPE CURE FOR DROPSY AND RHEUMATISM.—Dropsical and Rheumatic persons find the use of Speer's Port Grape Wine, of New Jersey, and the Wine Bitters, of incalculable benefit. Their purity and valuable properties have given them a wide reputation among physicians throughout this country and Europe. This wine took the highest premium at the late Centennial. It is excellent for weary and debilitated females. For sale at James' drug store, Ebensburg.

ON the day of his silver jubilee Bishop Elder showed very thoughtful consideration by personally visiting a little sick girl in Cincinnati, who had expressed a great desire to see him. This little girl, who is 10 years old attends Mount Notre Dame, where the Bishop was entertained by the pupils that day, but illness having prevented her from joining her young companions the Bishop made good the disappointment by his special visit and blessing.

HEARTILY RECOMMENDED.

Don't condemn a good thing because you have been deceived by worthless nostrums, Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured many in this section of nervous disorders, and we recommend it heartily to such sufferers.—*News.*

BRAMBALETTA, winner of the Mile Heat Races at both Louisville and Lexington, at the Pittsburgh Park Races, May 30th and 31st, June 1st and 2d.

SHIPHERD GROWS FACETIOUS

AND OFFERS A REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF BLAINE.

Mr. Shipherd has furnished the following for publication:

TO THE PUBLIC.—Five dollars' reward, and positively no awkward questions asked of anybody, will be paid for the return to the undersigned of one James G. Blaine, who has been missing from these parts ever since my arrival here, on or about Monday evening, 15th inst. Twice the amount of it is reward will

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - MAY 26, 1882.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.

Having secured the sole right to use what is known as the Fluke Economizing Tablet in this county, we propose to furnish one of these very useful articles free of charge to any person who will send or bring us an order for the printing of five hundred letter-heads, note-heads, bill-heads, statements, or any other work of that description, all of which we are fully prepared to do in the best manner and at the very lowest cash prices. Now is the time to send or bring in your orders.

EQUALLY IMPORTANT TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS INDEBTED TO US.

Persons owing us for one or more years will do well to pay up on or before the first day of July next, and in order to induce them, if possible, to do so, we propose until said date to accept $1.50 per year from all residing in the county and $1.70 from those outside of it. A like reduction will be made in all amounts due us for advertising, job work, etc. After the time indicated, however, no discount will be allowed, but everything will be done, as we have fully decided to collect what can be collected from all who owe us for two years or more. Look out for squalls if you don't take advantage of the fair weather.

—Here. There and the Other Place. Straw hats of all styles, colors and prices, at Barkers'.

—Yesterday was dedication day, and next Sunday will be decoration day.

—You can get a nice glass bread plate at Barkers' free by buying a pound of tea.

—Shoe ties and bows, and all other kinds of shoe wear, can be found at Barkers'.

—There was one death from and one new case of small-pox in Altoona on Tuesday.

—The rates are on a strike and eggs sold as high as eighteen cents per dozen this week.

—The Harrisburg *Patriot* locates our new Court House in Johnstown. Ebensburg objects.

—For piles, constipation and torpid liver, you fail to take MANALIN. At James' drug store.

—McDonald, at Loretto, wants 5,000 lbs. of clean dry wool, for which he will pay an extra good price.

—The rain it rained, and it is needless to say that for purposes dedicatory it was an awful mean day.

—For lame back, side, or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. At James' drug store.

—Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. At James' drug store.

—Garden spades, corn hoes, manure forks, seeds, and other agricultural implements, at Barkers'.

—The only child of Mr. Conrad Hornick, a little girl, of Richland township, died of small-pox on Monday last.

—The *band quit* before the *banquet*, but we are pleased to say that they went on with the music after it was over.

—Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure will be sold on a guarantee. It cures consumption. At James' drug store.

—Why will you cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief? Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1. At James' drug store.

—There are letters in the Ebensburg postoffice for E. Morgan, Mrs. Mary Roberts, E. Llewellyn and Dilling Wilson.

—Every candidate on the Republican State ticket is a member of the bar. That won't be the only bar, however, to its success.

—Summer shawls, alpaca and linen coats, and everything for summer wear for both sexes and all sizes, just opened at Barkers'.

—Don't forget the Globe shirt when you want a garment perfectly made and that fits as well as if you had been melted and poured into it.

—Not a drink, not sold in bar-rooms, but a valuable non-alcoholic tonic medicine, useful all times, and in all seasons, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

—Bengal, winner of the Blue Ribbon Stakes at Lexington, at the Pittsburgh Park, May 30th and 31st, June 1st and 2d. Start at 2:30 p. m. each day.

—The soldier boys to the number of thirty, rank and file, departed on a special train at 8 o'clock this morning for Altoona. Inspection was then had.

—There were a goodly number of notable passages in our town yesterday, but we won't space to name them all, and don't wish to be invidious.

—Are you made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. At James' drug store.

—A new railroad schedule is in course of construction, and will go into effect on Sunday, June 4th. "Give us back our old com" is communications with the outer world.

—Major G. Nelson Smith, our efficient and always entertaining Philadelphia correspondent, is with us again again, and to say that he is welcome don't half express it.

—Brother Samson, of the Indiana *Democrat*, and his daughter Bessie and neice, were among the most welcome visitors to our town yesterday. The big feed brought Jim.

—Do not forget that Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound is the most pleasant to take of any cough remedy and the largest bottle for the money. 25 cents at all drug stores.

—V. S. Barker & Bro. desire us to tell our readers not to forget that they are still selling the Remington sewing machine, the best in the world for the money. Every machine is warranted for five years.

—David Strauss, an ex-policeman of Conemaugh borough, fired into a crowd of boys who had excited his anger on Tuesday evening and shot a lad named John Doyle, forthwith inflicting only a flesh wound.

—S. Tellheim, Loretto, has just returned from the east with a large and well selected stock of the finest goods in the market, which he is bound to sell at a lower figure than any other merchant in Northern Cambria.

—Mr. Thomas Collins, of Philadelphia, for whom there are none more welcome, is a visit to his old home, but we regret to say that the "Janiata fire" are shaking him up now and then from centre to circumference.

—We are glad to learn from our friend Patron, Mr. Wm. Berg, of Salina, Kansas, that wheat cutting will commence in that locality during the first week of June, and that there is every indication of a bountiful crop.

—Terrible itching and scaly humors, ulcers, sores and scrofulous swellings cured by the Cuticura soap (the great skin purifier) externally, and Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally. Ask about them at James' drug store.

—A two-year-old child of Mr. O. P. Aiken, living near Altoona, was left alone in the house on Tuesday morning with a bucket of water standing on the floor. The usual result followed, the unfortunate little one going on the following morning.

—Clear head and voice, easy breathing, perfect breath, perfect smell, taste and hearing, no cough, no distress. These are considered brought about in Catarrh by the use of Sanford's Radical Cure. Complete treatment for one dollar.

—A grand army of customers should forthwith visit the Golden Eagle Clothing Store, Altoona, and see a short work of the Grand Army suits at $10.50 each, to say nothing of hundreds of other good and desirable outfits equally low.

—A savage assault by a savage man whose name is savage was made on a boy named Duncansville, Blair county, last Saturday. Savage was arrested and committed to jail, but the matter was eventually compromised and Savage released.

—The Carrolltown *News* made an appointment for Hon. Jeremiah S. Black to be in attendance at the dedication of our new Court House, but as the venerable statesman has not put in an appearance it is very evident that Brother Williams don't run the show to any great extent.

—Our young friend E. H. Flick was put through a preliminary examination for admission to the Bar at the office of John Fenlon, Esq., on last Wednesday evening, and we are glad to say that he emerged from the ordeal with flying colors.

—S. Tellheim, sells 8 lbs. of good green tea for $1.00; 11 lbs. best C sugar for $1.00, everything in the grocery, dry goods and notions the cheaper than the cheapest. Call and see him and be convinced that this is the honest truth honestly stated.

—Among the many who came to our town yesterday were quite a number, we take it, who wended their way to John Owens' store, where they bought, we daresay, such goods as they needed, and found it would pay; for as we've repeated week after week, goods it will profit all buyers to seek. The reason is this, he is always intent giving full value to the very last cent.

—Master Boyd McCoy, brother of Dr. Jno. McCoy, of the republican firm of Drs. Logan & McCoy, now in Johnstown, where they intend tarry for a few months, was here yesterday, and went north with our lovial friend R. Gibbons, his object being the dissemination of free but useful knowledge in the form of a neat and sprightly little journal called *The Wasp* and devoted to matters local and other topics invaluable.

—Let the poor sufferers from female complaints take courage and rejoice that a painless remedy has been found. We refer to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is prepared at 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Send to Mrs. Pinkham for pamphlets.

—The Golden Eagle Clothing House is the name of the most popular store of the kind in Altoona to-day, and any of our patrons, who go there to buy a full suit, or indeed any article in that line, may rest assured that honest goods at honest prices will be their portion. Buy there and be happy.

—In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and the early stages of *Consumption*, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has astonished the medical faculty. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and *purifies the blood*.

—Mrs. Mary Bynon Rees, of Steubenville, Ohio, who is duly accredited by the State Constitutional Amendment Association, addressed large audiences at the Christian chapel and the C. M. E. and Congregational churches, this place, last Sunday morning, afternoon and evening, on the subject of temperance.

—Mr. John Clem, an extra brakeman on the Middle division, P. R. R., while helping to make up an eastern bound train at Altoona, on Friday last, had his right arm crushed at the elbow in such a way that the arm had to be amputated above the elbow. He was taken to his home in Liverpool, Perry county.

—An old man in the employ of Hon. Jas. Flynn, of Janesville, Clearfield county, attempted to alight from a buggy between that place and Tyrone one day last week to recover an overcoat which had fallen from the vehicle, but one of his feet caught in some way, causing him to fall with such force as to break his neck and produce instant death.

—The Golden Eagle they call it, but don't for a moment suppose that golden eagles are needed when you want a suit of good clothes, for the house that we speak of would just as soon take greenbacks as gold, hence you'll make no mistake if you go there and buy, for 'tis a fact all the year round, that nowhere in Altoona can as good bargains in clothing be found.

—H. T. O'Friel, who in Loretto doth dwell, has a stock of new goods he is anxious to sell at the lowest of prices. The stock consists of a great variety of articles, among which will be found ready-mixed paints, all colors, lead, varnishes, brushes, mineraline oil (non-explosive), and the celebrated Muncy Washer, the best machine for washing clothes ever invented. Go and see for yourself.

—Mr. John L. Schroth, son of Mr. Lawrence Schroth, of Carrolltown, who for some time past has been clerk at the Arlington hotel, Altoona, has purchased Mr. John R. Litzinger's hotel at Chest Springs, and will take possession of the property in a few days. Mr. L. is possessed of qualifications to fit him for the business and will make an accommodating and popular landlord.

—Up to present writing (Thursday morning) Brother Woodruff, of the Johnstown *Democrat*, is the only out-of-town aspirant for legislative honors who has greeted us with his presence on this dedicatory occasion. P. S.—Mr. Daniel Horne, another legislative aspirant from the lower end, reached here on the after dinner train and no doubt interviewed quite a number of his fellow Democrats on the one political subject nearest his heart.

—Mr. Elmer Miller, a freight brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, received injuries at Derry station Thursday night from which he died Friday evening. Mr. Miller was about to make a coupling of cars, one of which was loaded with bridge iron. He did not notice that the ends of the iron beams extended over the bumpers, and when the cars came together he was caught between the bumpers and the iron, his body being horribly crushed. Mr. Miller's mother lives in Franklin borough. He was about 20 years old.

—A flagman named Parsons, on the middle division, P. R. R., was the victim of a somewhat singular and mysterious accident on Friday last. He got off his train at Birmingham to flag a train, and, while waiting, sat down on the rail. After a while he was surprised to find himself lying along the side of the track, bathed in his own blood. A serious wound was found to be on his head. No trains had gone by and the only reasonable theory concerning the man's injury is that he was struck by a stone from an adjoining quarry, where miners were blasting.

—John McCann, aged sixteen years, who lives at Lilly's station and works in the coal mines at Benscreek, fell from a train while on his way to his work on last Saturday morning, and the cars passing over him, crushed both of his legs immediately below the knees. Dr. Fay, of Altoona, amputated the injured members the same day and visited him on Sunday. He thinks his chances for recovery are favorable, though of course he will be a cripple for life. The boy's father is dead and his mother is now on her way from Scotland to join him. It is a very sad and distressing case.

—We are pleased to learn that an effort is on foot looking toward the reorganization of the Ebensburg Silver Cornet Band. Mr. John Stough, a former member, has been chosen President of the organization, with Dr. M. R. B. Creery as Secretary. The following among others have signified their willingness to take each a horn: Messrs. Fes. Lloyd, Bolsinger, Rivinius, J. O. Creery, and Ludwig. The band mean to employ a competent instructor in the near future, and all or nearly all being musicians of some experience, it is expected an open-air concert will be given on the coming 4th of July.

—The Johnstown *Democrat* says that on last Friday morning, Mr. Michael Doran, of Cambria borough, met with a severe accident at the Open Hearth Steel Works. He is an employe of Haws' cement mill, and, having some leisure time, went over to see the works in operation. As he was standing under the elevator watching the ascending car he did not notice the descending one, which came down on him with great force, crushing him to the ground. As soon as the accident was discovered the car was elevated and the injured man taken out and removed to his home. No bones were broken, and the extent of his internal injuries is not known.

—The sealed proposals for "repairing, remodeling and rebuilding the Court House in Huntingdon," were opened at the Commissioner's office, in that place, on Wednesday afternoon of last week. There were *six* bids, and the contract was awarded to Snare & Co., of Huntingdon, for $71,300. The bid of Mr. Henry Shenk, who erected the new Court House in this place, was $71,139, being $161 *less* than the bid of Snare & Co., and the explanation given by the Huntingdon papers why the contract was not given to him is that the bid of Snare & Co. included the heating apparatus, while the bid of Mr. Shenk did not. The work is to be completed by the 1st of July, 1883.

—Joseph Keagy, of Johnstown, was accosted by what he supposed to be a party of tramps between 2 and 3 o'clock on last Sunday morning, while on his way from East Conemaugh to the Mansion House, Johnstown, where he boards, and after giving them a plug of tobacco and declining to shell out a half dollar on demand, they laid violent hands on him, and after beating him outrageously helped themselves to about nineteen dollars and fifty cents more than they had asked for. Mr Keagy was pretty roughly handled and vomited up quite a quantity of blood. He succeeded, however, in getting away from his assailants and reaching home without further adventure.

—Mr. Joseph Moses, the Cincinnati Deputy Sheriff from whose custody, as we related last week, one B. F. Pritchard, charged with forgery, was taken at Altoona by a lawyer and constable without the shadow of legal authority to do so, returned to Altoona with a new requisition from Gov. Foster, of that State, and a hearing of the writ of *habeas corpus*, upon which the lawyer referred to expected to secure Pritchard's discharge from the custody of Moses, came off on Wednesday of last week at Hollidaysburg, before Associate Judge Stewart. It is only necessary to say that after both sides of the question had been heard, the Judge remanded Pritchard to the custody of Moses, who took him west on the train the same evening. Any other disposition of the case would, in our opinion, have been a gross outrage.

—Eight members of the Executive Committee, J. V. D. A., met at the residence of Mr. H. C. Dern, one of the eight, in Altoona, on Saturday last, for the purpose of putting the ball in motion for the coming September excursion or picnic. The committee were right royally entertained by Brother D. aforesaid, (that is, seven of them were,) but all the seven they didn't do much except talk about Eldorado, Lloydsville, Tyrone, Bellefonte, Lewistown, Luray Caverns, Mt. Alto Park and Williams' Grove, either of which, they thought, would be an awful nice place to go to. But, hold on, they did more than that. They appointed a committee of three, consisting of four members, including Pres't Conrad, the chairman, and Brothers Dern, Shrom and ourself as coadjutors, to visit the several points named, see which, if either, should be which, look after the transportation, and report at next meeting. Yea, verily, they did even more than that. They thrust upon Brother Conrad the duties and unsought honors and emoluments of the committee's secretaryship, *in perpetuo*, and they fixed on Friday, Sept. 1st, in case the festivities take the shape of a one-day picnic. As to the latter, we can only say that it won't *meet* with the approval of those who don't eat *meat* on Friday. Nuff sed.

APOLLO, winner of the Derby at Lexington, at the Pittsburgh Park, May 30th and 31st, June 1st and 2d. Races commence 2:30 P. M. each day.

A BIG DAY FOR EBENSBURG.

Dedication of Cambria's New Court House.

WHAT WAS SAID AND DONE ON THAT INTERESTING OCCASION—SOMETHING ABOUT THE GRAND EDIFICE AND THE BIG BANQUET WHICH FOLLOWED ITS DEDICATION.

Had our friends of the legal profession consulted the renowned Vennor on the subject of the weather they might have hit upon a much more propitious day for the dedication of the new Court House than yesterday for the most part proved to be. This fact, however, did not interfere with the carrying out of the programme in all its details, tho' it no doubt deterred many from putting in an appearance who under more favorable circumstances would most likely have been present.

The dedicatory ceremonies were of course held in the large and handsome court room, which was filled to repletion with people of both sexes from various parts of the county, as well as a fair sprinkling from other counties, notably Blair, many of whom came by special train and were escorted from the station by members of the Cambria county bar and the Carrolltown silver cornet band, the latter of which discoursed some fine music on the streets at various intervals throughout the day. The assemblage was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by A. V. Barker, Esq., chairman of the Arrangement Committee, after which the following named officers were chosen: President, Hon. John Fenlon, Ebensburg; Vice Presidents, Hon. Sam'l Calvin, Hollidaysburg, and J. W. Mattern, Esq., Huntingdon; Secretaries, Messrs. John C. Gates, Ebensburg, and J. Frank Condon, Johnstown.

On taking the chair Mr. Fenlon returned thanks to his brethren of the bar for the honor conferred and congratulated the people of the county on the completion of the elegant edifice for the dedication of which they were then assembled. This done, the President introduced Gen. Joseph McDonald, who in that graceful and dignified manner for which he is proverbial delivered the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

LADIES, YOUR HONORS, AND GENTLEMEN—As this event will form an epoch in the judicial history of Cambria county, it is fitting that it should be celebrated with appropriate dedicatory observances. We have assembled for that purpose this day, and the pleasing duty has been assigned me of extending to you a sincere and hearty welcome. We are proud to have you with us on this occasion. We are gladdened by your presence, and assure you that the kindliest courtesies will be extended to you.

The LAW, which is the exemplar of civilization in all ages and countries, ranks you, gentlemen of the Bench and Bar, amongst its honored ministers. And here and now, in this Temple of Justice about to be dedicated, your presence adds dignity to the occasion.

This splendid edifice, in contrast with the primitive structure near it, attests the material progress of Cambria county within the last fifty years. The vast increase in our population, the wonderful development of our mineral wealth, agricultural resources and manufacturing enterprise have alike called for the erection of this building. And here it is, with its grand proportions, with all the accessories and appendences that a Court House should possess. Firm-set and deeply imbedded in rock, its foundations are secure and its walls perfect, and, surmounting all, the "Goddess of Justice" stands with "Sword and Scales," the emblems of her mission and her authority.

We rejoice that this great work has been consummated in our day. We hope it may long remain a monument to the forecast and sagacity of our people; a lasting testimonial to the skill of the architect who planned and to the indefatigable and conscientious contractor who constructed it. Grand as this structure is, it is not in advance of the requirements of the times or the necessities of the people. The place where justice is judicially administered should be suitable to the great purposes of the law. In this edifice upon which the important issues determined in Court—how every one in the community is interested at one time or another in matters of litigation—are constrained to be present—how important it is to have the public records safely lodged and munitment of title preserved for all time. When these things are considered we cannot but regard that the public outlay on this building was uncalled for. So far as I am informed, its erection meets the approbation of all. The work was not done too soon—not before it was needed, nor until its want was painfully felt. As the very best material has been procured and most skillfully utilized in this structure, we have reason to indulge the hope that it may long remain without need of material reparation. This village has a pleasant site, and this building is visible for miles. Being more than two thousand feet above the ocean level, it can be seen from afar. It is the first and fairest object of architectural beauty that strikes the beholder on approaching our town. The earliest beams of the morning sun gild it, and "parting day lingers and plays around its turrets."

To the ladies who have graced this occasion by their presence we are profoundly thankful. They are always to be found encouraging benevolent and proper objects; and none are more interested in the preservation of law and order than they. It is altogether proper that they should be here. There is no lawyer insensible to the attractions of the ladies, or indifferent to their interests. We are cheered by their smiles, animated by their applause and fascinated by their beauty. On behalf of the gentlemen of the Cambria County Bar, I extend to them, and to all present, a hearty welcome.

Next on the programme was the principal forensic effort of the occasion—"Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of Cambria County"—delivered by R. L. Johnston, Esq., and printed on the first page of our paper this week. It is needless to say that it is such a production as might be expected from the gentleman so well posted, so eminently qualified and so exceedingly eloquent as Mr. Johnston is known by everybody to be.

Judge Dean was the next speaker introduced, and no one who has ever listened to the eloquent, forcible and logical utterances of that eminent gentleman need be told that "The Judiciary," which was the subject dwelt upon, received full justice at his hands—or rather from his gifted tongue. Having failed to receive an advance copy of this masterly production, owing to the fact that His Honor did not have time to commit his thoughts to paper until the day before its delivery, and deeming that it was too long for our columns had we obtained a copy, as we designed doing, from the notes of the short-hand reporter, Mr. Condon, we are reluctantly obliged to forego the pleasure of laying it before our readers until next week.

These were all the speeches provided for by the programme, but Geo. M. Reade, Esq., conceived the happy thought of calling on Hon. Samuel Calvin for a similar favor, and the suggestion meeting with general approval, that gentleman delighted the audience with a happy and felicitous speech of about fifteen minutes' duration, in which he recounted some of his most amusing experiences and pleasing remembrances of the early members of the Cambria county bar.

Mr. Calvin's effort, like those which preceded it, was received with the utmost enthusiasm, while the witticism with which the second and last speeches abounded were provocative of much merriment.

The conclusion of Mr. Calvin's remarks was the signal for adjournment, which occurred about 1 o'clock, P. M., the members of the bar and invited guests, to the number of about seventy, proceeding in a body to Belmont Cottage, where a

GRAND BANQUET,

certainly not the least enjoyable feature of a most interesting occasion, was bountifully provided by the proprietors, Messrs. C. H. Kemp & Bro. Having been one of the l. g.'s, we were there in full bloom and personally did ample justice to the excellent feast, which is more than we have time and space now to do for it on paper. Suffice it to say that the spread did infinite credit to the Messrs. Kemp and was fully enjoyed by all who had the pleasure of participating. The dining-room was tastefully decorated with evergreens and cut flowers, but it is scarcely necessary to say that the cut meats and delicious viands with which the latter were loaded had more attractions just then for the hungry multitude than all of nature's beauties combined. Everything in the way of substantials and delicacies which city or country markets could afford were there in delightful profusion, not omitting even fresh strawberries, large and luscious, and sliced tomatoes and cucumbers. It was indeed "a feast of reason," though in no sense of the word "a flow of bowl," not even the usual toasts having been drank and dilated upon. In fact the only thing of a hilarious character provided for the occasion was sparkling champagne, which was so moderately indulged in that so far as we are aware it left no real pain behind.

So much, then, for the big banquet, which we would say more about were we not too full (in our columns) for further utterance; and now as a fitting addenda to this hastily written and very imperfect account we append the following graphic

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW BUILDING.

The Court House just abandoned was condemned by two consecutive Grand Juries—first, at December term, 1879, and again at March term, 1880—and at the latter Court was filed endorsing the action of these two bodies. The Board of County Commissioners was then composed of Messrs. John Campbell, Samuel W. Davis and George Gurley, who accepted the architectural plans submitted by Mr. M. E. Beebe, of Buffalo, New York, for the erection of a new structure. Sealed proposals for the work were received till June 7th of the same year, upon opening which Mr. Henry Shenk, of Erie, Pa., was pronounced the successful bidder. His contract price was $79,800. From time to time the dimensions of the contract were necessarily expanded till in the end they presented this exhibit:

Henry Shenk, contract No. 1	$ 79,800.00
Excavation and masonry to sealed foundation	1,474.00
Contract No. 2, belt course Ohio stone	400.00
Contract No. 3, furniture, bell, clock, steam heaters, plumbing, gas fixtures, wainscoting, mantels and grates, and plate glass	17,700.00
Contract No. 4, bronze for gas machine	460.00
Contract No. 5, furnishing third floor room, plastering basement, arches, &c.	892.00
Small items of extras not contracted for	722.28
Insurance	500.00
Total paid Mr. Shenk	$101,968.28
M. E. Beebe, salary as architect	4,000.00
Gas machine	1,150.00
Carpets	1,380.22
Chairs	785.05
Safe, spittoons, mats, &c	429.21
Expenses Commissioners, &c	242.68
Total cost	$109,962.44

Work was begun on the outer foundation, on a sub-contract, by Mr. John Rhinehart, of Tyrone, Blair county, in midsummer of 1880. The stone, quarried on the premises of Mr. Griffith J. Lloyd, of Cambria township, and finished in rough axier style, was all, or nearly all, satisfactorily laid before the end of autumn.

The building is of the French renaissance order of architecture, with the general form of a parallelogram, and is 120 feet front on Centre street by a depth of 80 feet toward the east. From the ground to the eaves of the roof is 48 feet, and to the top of the statue of the Goddess of Justice surmounting the tower, 165 feet. The outer walls are of Philadelphia pressed brick, manufactured by Messrs. H. & G. Evans, to the number of 80,000; the brick for the inner walls were manufactured here by Contractor Shenk, and number about 720,000. Both outer and inner walls were laid by day, under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Marks, of Erie, who from the beginning of 1881 till the completion of the contract, acted as the efficient foreman for the contractor. The outside, above and around the windows and corners, is trimmed with Ohio cut stone, of a gray color, procured at the Sandusky quarries, Mr. Thomas Norton, of Buffalo, New York, secured the sub-contract for preparing this stone, but, unfortunately dying in the early part of 1881, the work was completed by Mr. Shenk through Mr. Marks.

The main entrance is toward the west, where seven steps of cut stone running three ways lead to the vestibule. Close by are two metal pedestals for lamps. The lamps, two in number, are received but not yet swung in position. Two double doors guard the approach to the vestibule and two double doors to the corridor within. Three upright columns of cut stone occupy a conspicuous place at this entrance, one on either side of the doors and one in the centre. The column to the north is supported by a cut stone base, in which, on the last day of May, 1881, in a hollow enclosure, was deposited a number of papers, documents, currency, coins, &c. It is tec'nically denominated the "corner-stone" of the edifice. A passage-way or entry leads from the north to the south, access to which is gained by the ascent of a flight of steps nine in number at either end. The tower is adorned with Gothic designs, at once unique and elegant. A deep-toned bell of 2,000 pounds weight, cast by the McShane firm of Baltimore, has a habitation here, and a four-faced clock, made in Boston, strikes the hours close by. Four pavilions, 22x27 feet each at the base and sloped to 16x20 feet at the top, occupy positions at either end of the main roof, assisting the tower to give grace and symmetry to the structure. The galvanized iron work noticeable here and elsewhere on the building was done by the Philadelphia Metal and Roofing Company. The main roofing is of slate, laid by Messrs. Evans & Thomas, of Pittsburgh, while the construction of the tin-work at all points was looked to by Mr. Marks.

The main corridor leading from the vestibule in front is 19 feet wide, and like the rest of the first story is 15 feet in height. It runs eastward to the centre of the corridor running north and south, which is 12 feet in width. The floors of the corridors, as well as of the vaults in the adjacent offices, are composed of marble tiles, 12-inch blocks, alternate white and black. These were furnished by the Vermont Marble Company. In the centre of the corridor from north to south and immediately in front of the main entrance is a slab of marble, imbedded in the wall, bearing the following names and figures: "Erected 1881, Architect, M. E. Beebe; Contractor, Henry Shenk; Commissioners, John Campbell, Samuel W. Davis, George Gurley; Clerk, E. R. Dunegan; Counsel, A. V. Barker."

The office of the County Commissioners occupies the northwest corner; it is 21x26 feet, with a private office 14x16 feet, and a vault 12x16 feet. The Treasurer's office is southward, 21x26 feet, with a private office, an iron-lined vault containing an approved safe for the county funds. At the southwestern corner is an arbitration-room, 21x27 feet. Across the corridor to the east will be found the Sheriff's office, 21x27 feet, and north of this the Prothonotary's office, 21x23 feet, with a vault 12x21 feet. The office of the Register and Recorder adjoins, 21x23 feet, with a vault 12x21 feet. An office on the northeastern corner is finished and furnished but not yet occupied. It will likely be occupied by the District Attorney.

These rooms are all finished in hard wood so far as the desks are concerned, while the chairs, tables, etc., furnish forth all necessary facilities for the rapid and easy transaction of business. Water from the Ebensburg Water Works runs through this part of the building as elsewhere, and, though steam is the agent employed to keep the atmosphere comfortable, grate open fires lapped on the sides with marble and with mantels of the same material are seen in each room. The furniture and trimmings everywhere, such as desks, benches, window-cases, doors, &c., were furnished by Messrs. Banschard & Son, Erie, Pa.

From the main corridor at the north of this floor a double flight of stairs leads to a lobby on the second floor. The lobby is 14x22 feet, with the flooring made of tiling. To the right, proceeding in this direction, is the waiting-room for ladies so unfortunate as to be compelled to attend Court—a room 21x23 feet. To the left is the Grand Jury room, 21x23 feet. In front is the entrance to the Court Room, which is 60x80 feet. This room is 24 feet 6 inches from floor to ceiling. The space set apart for the Bar is 36 feet from south to north, whilst the balance of the room is reserved for the general public. The Bench for the Judges is of walnut, splendidly carved, with reversible and oscillating revolving thereon, and upholstered in leather. The seating capacity outside the Bar is supposed to be 500, and inside, giving ample sitting facilities, 200. The table and desk for the Prothonotary and the Register and Recorder is immediately in front of the Judges' bench, and is a marvel of convenience. To the left is the traverse jury box, with the witnesses' box between. This is a radical change from the order which prevailed in the old Court House, where both traverse jury box and witness box were to the right. "Such a combination of circumstances," said His Honor Judge Dean, "throws the shadow of the arm on the manuscript when one was taking notes of testimony." The Bar is laid with Brussels carpet of elaborate texture, while in the audience part of the room, as well as throughout the several offices, linoleum deadens the footfall. The windows are furnished with Venetian shutters; ventilators abut here and there, and open places and hot air distributors may be seen at the proper places. The seats for the auditorium number 350, and are made of ash tipped with walnut. An abundance of light is furnished by the windows, but at night an 8-foot reflector, comprising 64 burners, located twenty-three feet from the floor, will do service in stead.

The basement contains a 30-horse double boiler, bought from Messrs. E. H. Cook & Co., Rochester, New York. It will be run on the low pressure principle, and a single boiler is thought to be capable of furnishing all the steam necessary to heat the entire building. Coal and wood rooms are to be found here, as well as the common waterclosets. Immediately to the east is the gasworks. The fluid is made by a machine furnished by Messrs. Elkins & Co., Philadelphia, out of gasoline, of a capacity known as a 500-light machine. It is claimed for it that one filling of the tank will furnish all the illumination required by all the rooms and offices for the term of three months without replenishment.

To the rear of the Court Room in the centre is the Judges' retiring room, 16x18 feet. Adjoining this to the southwest is a room, 21x19 feet, allotted to the Cambria Bar as a library. It contains a bookcase which is splendid now, and will likely be far more valuable when filled with books, provided all Patent Office reports are excluded therefrom. On the opposite or southeast side of this end of the building is the retiring-room for the lawyers, of like size. A stairway leads to this section, allowing access to the body of the Bar without the necessity existing of traversing any part of the building taken up by jurors, witnesses and the general public. At either end of the building from the Court Room a flight of stairs ascends to the traverse jury rooms on the third floor. These rooms are four in number, 20x26 feet each. The stairways which ascend from the cellar to the top of the structure are of iron, furnished by Mr. Samuel Cresswell, of Philadelphia.

The carpets up stairs and down were furnished by V. S. Barker & Bro., Ebensburg.

The money necessary to foot the bill of expense of all this outlay was realized, over and above what was in the Treasury in June, 1881, by a loan on easy terms negotiated with the Johnstown Savings Bank and Mr. H. J. Roberts, of the First National Bank of Johnstown.

Mr. Beebe, the architect, was also the architect of the Warren county and the McKean county new Court Houses and inside a week or two has been chosen to perfect plans for a remodeling of the Huntingdon county Court House. Mr. Shenk has constructed several buildings here and hereabout of late, prominent among which may be mentioned the new Presbyterian church, of Ebensburg, the Club House of Johnstown, and the Episcopal church of Altoona. He has also now a contract to build a school-house in Altoona under a $29,000 contract with St. John's (Catholic) church, and it was only a scratch which cut him out from the Huntingdon contract adverted to above. Both gentlemen—the architect and contractor, as well as the capable general manager, Mr. Marks—have done well their part, and their monument is upreared to the scrutiny of all who want to see; and how do you like it?

DEATH OF JAMES G. FLANIGAN, ESQ.—We deeply regret to announce the death of that young and brilliant member of the Altoona bar, James G. Flanigan, Esq., whom we knew intimately and always esteemed from his earliest youth, which sad event occurred after a brief illness in Denver, Colorado, on Thursday of last week. The deceased, who had just reached the thirty-fifth year of his age, was born in Ireland, and came to Altoona with his parents when he was a mere child. He became a pupil in the Catholic school in that city under Mr. Timothy Brophy at one time so well and favorably known in this place as a most competent teacher, and after having passed through a thorough course in the dead languages and higher mathematics, he entered Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmettsburg, Maryland, where he graduated with high honor at the end of two years. He was admitted to the Blair county bar in 1876, and in the Spring of 1881 was chosen City Solicitor by the Common Council of Altoona, and served in that capacity until the new Council was organized last Spring. Near the close of the first month of the present year he was married to Miss Regina Reilly, in St. John's Catholic church, Altoona, with what seemed the brightest future prospects in life, so far as man can judge of the future, in store for him. He left Altoona only about two months ago for a tour through the far West and had written home that he intended returning during the week previous to his untimely death, which seems to have been caused by brain fever. His aged father still resides in Altoona and also his eldest brother, John, and two sisters. Another brother resides in Mansfield, Ohio, and another sister in Philadelphia. We knew him well and mournfully join in the sincere and genuine feeling of sorrow which the sad news of his untimely death has caused to his legion of friends and admirers in Altoona and elsewhere. For his young wife in her great bereavement universal sympathy will be felt. The remains of the deceased arrived in Altoona on Tuesday evening, and yesterday morning they were borne to St. John's Catholic church, and after the customary funeral ceremonies, were conveyed to the Catholic cemetery and laid to rest in the family lot. That God may grant rest to his soul is our sincere and heartfelt prayer, in which all will join who knew him to admire him for his brilliant talents, his noble, unselfish nature, and his genial, generous disposition.

THE CARROLLTOWN BURGLARY.—The following details of the burglary at the convent of the Sisters of St. Benedict, Carrolltown, on the morning of the 18th instant, to which we could only briefly refer last week, are gleaned from the last issue of the Carrolltown *News*: The burglars entered the convent about three o'clock in the morning, through a basement window, and one of them, leaving his shoes outside, first secured the chalice, paten (sacred host plate), and a number of medals. While engaged in rifling a trunk in the room of one of the Sisters, the latter was awakened, whereupon the burglar pointed a pistol at her head and ordered her to show where the money was kept. The Sister declared that she knew of no money being in the house. One of his accomplices at this juncture made his appearance and a demand was made to be shown the room of the Mother Prioress, which was done. When the Prioress opened the door and saw the situation outside, she instantly closed it, and hastening to a window, gave the alarm. A pistol was immediately fired on the outside, no doubt by a confederate as a warning to his friends inside, who at once fled. About 7 o'clock in the morning one of the men was arrested in Esq. Strittmatter's barn, about a mile from the town, and in his possession was found the silver plate, agnus dei's, medals, etc. The chalice, broken and bent, however, was also found, the cup on the road near the barn and the base in the hay in the barn, where the burglar had been resting. He was taken before the Sister whom he had compelled to show him the room of the Prioress, and she at once identified him. He gave his name as Karl Meyer and was bound over and committed to jail the same day. None of the others have as yet been apprehended, although every effort has been made to do so. It is to be hoped that the arrest of Meyer will put an end to the repeated cowardly attempts made during the past winter in this section of the county on lives of the quiet and peaceful homes of the inoffending Sisters.

GEN. COFFROTH'S LIBEL SUIT.—The Somerset county court on Monday last heard arguments on the motion for a new trial in the prosecution for libel, instituted by Gen. Coffroth against the publishers of the Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette*. The case, as our readers will recollect, was tried in the early part of April and a verdict of guilty rendered against the defendants. After the motion had been discussed *pro* and *con*, Judge Baer overruled it and sentenced the defendants to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and the costs of prosecution. It was developed on the trial that the matter of the libel complained of by Gen. Coffroth had been given in Washington to the correspondent in that city of the *Commercial Gazette* by Gen. Jacob M. Campbell, Mr. Coffroth's successor, and that the correspondent wrote it out and sent it to his employers, who published it.

That the charge was false does not seem to admit of a doubt, and the least that Gen. Campbell as its originator can now do is to send his check to the Sheriff of Somerset county for the amount of the fine and costs. While this would be no reparation to the honorable gentleman and faithful public servant, as General Coffroth proved himself to be, it would atone to some extent for the trouble and expense which his scandalous tongue has brought on those who were led by him to do an injustice to a man who was in every sense his superior as a representative of the people of this district in the halls of Congress.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young man named Harry Smith, who was born and raised in this place, was, until Saturday last, employed in the office of the Gautier Wire Mill in Conemaugh borough. On the afternoon of that day an envelope containing nearly one hundred dollars belonging to an employe of the works, was abstracted from the safe in the office where young Smith was employed, and circumstances pointed to him as the person who committed the theft. He was thereupon charged with it, but asserted his innocence. His father, who formerly resided here, and is a highly respectable man, was notified of the matter, and succeeded in getting a confession from his son that he had taken the money, the whole of which was handed over by Harry to his father and paid over by the latter to the superintendent of the Works. On Monday evening after supper young Smith, who had been in this place on the day, attempted to put an end to his life by swallowing a large dose of two different kinds of deadly drugs, but Dr. Yeagley, fortunately happening to be in the vicinity of the young man's home at the time, was promptly called in and succeeded in saving his life. The young man's mother, who is in frail health, was, like himself, born and raised in Conemaugh, and both she and her husband have the sympathy of all their friends in

CHEAP!
CHEAPER!
CHEAPEST!

GEO. HUNTLEY
HAS NOW ON HAND THE
LARGEST, BEST AND MOST VARIED
STOCK OF
Hardware!
Stoves, Tinware,
Housefurnishing Goods,
&c., &c., that can be found in any one establish ment in Pennsylvania. His stock comprises
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
of various styles and patterns;
Builders' Hardware
of every description and of best quality;
CARPENTERS' TOOLS!
of all kinds and the best in the market. Also, a large stock of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Glassware, Queensware, Silver-Plated Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Wall Paper, Trunks and Valises, Revolvers, Anvils, Vises, Horse Shoes, Bar Iron, Rail Rod, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Rivets, Mill Saws, Grindstones, Steel Shovel Plow Moulds, Road Scoops;
MOWING MACHINES, HORSE HAY-RAKES,
Horse Hay Forks, Rope and Pulleys, Corn Cultivators, and a full line of Harvesting Tools. Also, a large assortment of
Table, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths,
Carriage Oil Cloth.
PAPER AND OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADING AND SHADE FIXTURES; LIVERPOOL ASHTON SALT, the best in the world for Dairy and Table use; IMPORTED ROCK SALT, the cheapest and best for feeding Live Stock; LAND PLASTER; WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS, of the best quality; PERKINS' PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which cannot be exploded; CHILDREN'S WAGONS AND CARTS; the largest stock of MILK CROCKS of all shapes and sizes and of superior ware ever offered for sale in Ebensburg; a full line of PAINT BRUSHES of the most desirable quality; WINDOW GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, &c., together with a large and complete stock of choice
GROCERIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
as well as thousands of other useful and needful articles. In fact, anything I haven't got or can't get at short notice is not worth buying, and what I do offer for sale may always be relied on as FIRST-CLASS IN QUALITY, while they will invariably be
SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES!
☞ Having had nearly THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the sale of goods in my line, I am enabled to supply my customers with the very best in the market. Give me a liberal share of your patronage, then, and be convinced that the best is always the cheapest, and that it never pays to buy an inferior article simply because the price is low, as it is an indispensable fact that such goods are always the dearest in the end.
GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, April 11, 1879.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

HAY BROTHERS
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
-OF-
TIN, COPPER,
-AND-
Sheet Iron Wares
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
SHEET METALS,
-AND-
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY
Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

LYNCH & STEVENS,
UNDERTAKERS,
And Manufacturers and Dealers in
HOME AND CITY MADE
FURNITURE!
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES BEDSTEADS,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
Mattresses, &c.,
1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE,
Between 16th and 17th Sts.,
ALTOONA, PA.
☞ Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest.
Altoona, April 16, 1880.-tf.

McNEVIN & YEAGER,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE,
—AND DEALERS IN—
COOKING & HEATING STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES, &c.,
1108 Eleventh Avenue, . Altoona, Pa.
One Door West of Opera House.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
REPAIRS FOR STOVES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Altoona, Oct. 10, 1879.-tf.

DR. M. J. BUCK,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
ALTOONA, PA.
Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19.-tf.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to as circumstances may require. [10-44.-tf.]

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

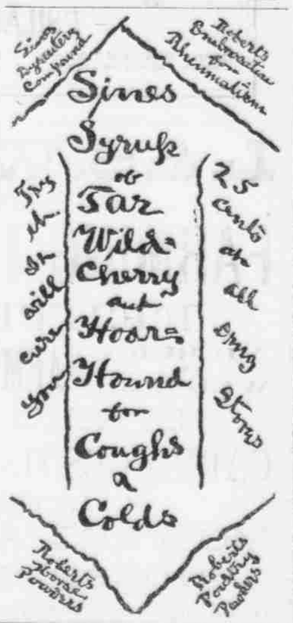
Woman can Sympathize with Woman.
Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.
Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
☞ Sold by all Druggists. -'65
At James' Drug Store, Ebensb'g. [8-12.-1y.]

PARKER'S
HAIR BALSAM.

This elegant dressing is preferred by those who have used it, to any similar article, on account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always
Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair
Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.
50c. and $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

PARKER'S
GINGER TONIC
A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.
If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with over work, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.
If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic
If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.
If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.
CAUTION—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., N. Y. 50c. & $1 size, at dealers in drugs.
GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

FLORESTON
Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOGNE and look for signature of
Hiscox & Co
on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in perfumery can supply you. If not try them.
LARGE SAVING BUYING 75c. SIZE.
COLOGNE



PE-RU-NA
$1000
Will be paid if any impurities or mineral substances are found in PERUNA, or for any case it will not cure or help.
PERUNA is purely a vegetable compound. It is not equaled by any or all other medicines combined. This is strong language, but it is true.
PERUNA is being more extensively prescribed by honest physicians than any other half-dozen remedies known to the profession.
PERUNA positively cures consumption and all other lung and heart diseases.
For intermittent fever, chills and fever, dumb ague, the infallible remedy is PERUNA.
No matter what your disease is, where located, be you young or old, male or female, go at once for PERUNA.
Tell your neighbors and your friends that PERUNA is the only remedy, and will cure you and them. Send for a pamphlet.
S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Osborn, Ohio.
Keep your bowels and pelvic organs regular with
MAN-A-LIN
☞ Sold at the New Drug Store, Postoffice, Ebensburg, Pa. [8-18,'81.-1y.*]

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the latest Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 409 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take a pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

OPIUM Morphine HABIT CURED in 10 to 20 DAYS
THOUSANDS of references from patients cured. No pay until Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

OPIUM & MORPHINE EATING
A Treatise on their speedy cure SENT FREE. Dr. J. C. HOFFMAN & Co., 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

CLIPPINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

When the bees are young honey remains longer white, and is known as virgin honey.

The loss of a hand was one of the penal mutilations enacted by William the Conquerer,

Hangings for rooms, called arras, were first made in Arras, France, in the fourteenth century.

The yearly consumption of quinine in the United States is computed at 800,000 ounces.

The dahlia is a native of Mexico, and was brought to England by Dahl, a Swede, in 1804.

The discovery of the luminosity of plants has been attributee to the daughter of Linnœus.

Under the microscope the brilliant feathers of a humming bird's breast shows only dark brown.

During the reign of Trojan 5,000 poor children were supported by the government in Rome alone.

The medicinal leech is found only in Central Europe, Asia Minor and part of the northern coast of Africa.

It is within the last two centuries that the first attempt was made in Europe to establish quarantines.

Among the Tahitans and New Zealanders the woman wear their hair short and the men theirs long.

The first grain elevators of America were built in Chicago eleven years ago.

Southern Russia is the chief source of the salt supply to the other governments of the empire.

The farm animals of Great Britain represent about one-half of the total value of those of the United States.

The national library of Mexico is reported to be in a deplorable state, thousands of books lying about in confusion.

Mounds have been found in the Pyrenees as distinct in their resemblance to animal forms as any American mounds.

The custom of throwing a shoe after a bride comes from the Jewish custom of handing a shoe to the purchaser of land after the completion of the bargain.

The pine needles of the Silesian forests have been converted into forest wool, which, besides being efficacious in cases of rheumatism, can be curled, felted and woven.

The edible oyster attains its full growth only in the waters of the American coast, and its representative in Great Britain dwindles down to a small coppery bivalve.

In some parts of Germany a curious custom exists. The peasantry who possess a bit of land, however small, never enter a church without having a nosegay in their hand. They thus show that they claim the consideration due to those who possess some property in the parish.

The megapod of the East Indies builds an artificial mould in which its eggs are deposited to be hatched. The mounds are sometimes fourteen feet high, with a circumference of 150 feet, and the decay of the vegetable matter of which they are composed produces an artificial warmth sufficient to hatch the eggs.

Ballonists have an unique method of taking "soundings" to learn their distance from the earth when traveling in the air at night. A loud shout is given and the seconds are counted until the echo from the ground is heard. From the time required for the return of the sound it is easy to compute the height of the balloon.

The ancient custom of sending a present of fine cloth to certain high officers of state and gentlemen of Queen Victoria's household has lately been observed by a committee of the court of aldermen of London. The custom seems to have originated in a desire to encourage competition in the manufacture of fine goods.

The ancient Huns seem to have been the ugliest of races of Central Asia, and the homeliest individual was probably the "veiled prophet of Bokhara" the repulsiveness of whose features was so overpowering that he did not venture to appear without a mask, for which he afterward substituted a golden veil, and was consequently known as "the veiled one."

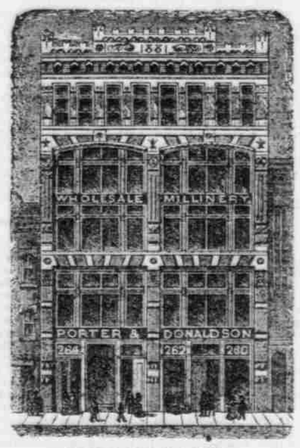
HOW TO SHEAR SHEEP.—I see an inquiry about how to shear sheep, and as I am an experienced sheep shearer, I will give my way. Take a piece of oil cloth about six feet square, and tack the sides down on the floor, loose enough to permit a sufficient amount of cut straw, or even straw, to be stuffed under it, to make a cushion, then tack the fourth side down. This makes a nice, clean soft place to shear on. Provide yourself with a good, bright, highly polished pair of shears, that is a shear in which the blades set down from the handhold.

Set the sheep up with its belly toward you, then commence at the foretop and shear down around the head and neck, and strip one shoulder, then shear the other shoulder, and side, and belly, and the one hind leg all along the back bone, then turn over and shear down the other side, keeping the sheep in a sitting posture most of the time. In turning the sheep let the head hang over the knee, then turn over the other, in easy position for sheep and shearer; when you want the hind leg straightened out do not take hold of the leg with your hand, but put your thumb on the stifle joint, as it is called in horses, and press back; the leg will straighten out smooth and the sheep will hold still, but if you take hold of the leg and undertake to pull it out straight, the sheep will kick and struggle. Keep the sheep in such a position that the skin will be tight all the time where you are shearing; do not pull the wool down as that pulls the skin up, and you will cut it; but pull the skin up tight and bend the sheep so the surface you are shearing over will be as smooth as possible. Never tie a sheep and do not use any violence toward them. When you catch a sheep take hold around the body, do not take hold of the wool on the back and drag them to the place of shearing. Of course this way will be new to many, and you will think at first that it will be almost impossible to shear this way, but stick to the directions given here, and in a short time you will be an expert if you can ever learn. Some men can never learn to be fast shearers. I can shear a pound of wool a minute off a good sheep.—*Rural World.*

A BARREL SCARECROW.—Mr. Laman Wood, Bay county, Mich., keeps the crows from pulling his young corn by means of a "Barrel Scarecrow." The barrel is suspended by a cord from a bar which rests upon the ends of two stakes driven in the ground. The lengths of the parts of Mr. Ws'. scare crow are as follows; Upright stakes, six feet; cross bar, six feet long; the barrel being so hung that it will be two feet from the ground. The heads of the barrel are both removed, and by being hung by the cord exactly in the middle of one side, or so it balances, it turns easily with a slight wind; in fact, a barrel thus suspended is seldom still. This constant motion of so large an object as a barrel, has an alarming effect upon the corn loving crows. One barrel will answer for four or five acres. Pieces of tin and other objects, as bright colored cloth, may be attached to the suspended barrel, but they are not essential to the Barrel Scarecrow.—*Agriculturist.*

FARMERS who complain of the crow pulling up freshly planted corn could effectually protect their crop by scattering on two or three occasions half a peck or more of soaked corn over an adjoining newly ploughed field, which would effectually divert their attention from the planted field. Neither crows nor blackbirds can eat hard corn and that is the reason the soft corn is disturbed.

OAK HALL
REMEMBER
THAT YOU
are invited to visit
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. 6th & Market Sts.
Philadelphia.
We offer the Best, Largest and Cheapest stock of
CLOTHING FOR MEN & BOYS
in the United States.
Our original system of
One Price and a Guarantee
gives every buyer perfect protection.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

REMOVAL.
PORTER & DONALDSON,
WHOLESALE MILLINERY,
Have Removed to


NEW BUILDING,
260, 262 and 264 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
ELEVATOR ENTRANCE, 264.
Special attention given to Pattern Bonnets and Trimmed Hats. Full line of Straw Goods, Ribbons, Silks, Flowers, Nets and Laces;
Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Crapes and Ladies' Neck Wear, SPECIALTIES.
[3-24.] Particular Attention Paid to Orders. [3m.]
LARGEST STOCK. LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES.

WHEN YOU WANT
PURE FRESH DRUGS OR PATENT MEDICINES!
YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AT
JAMES' NEW DRUG STORE, EBENSBURG, PA.
PURE FRESH GOODS! | NO MISREPRESENTATION! | BOTTOM PRICES!
LINSEED and MACHINE OILS, PAINTS, VARNISH, PUTTY, TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, COLORS, (Dry and in Oil) BRUSHES, ETC.
—o—
Also, a very full and complete stock of
BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY!
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, COMBS, BRUSHES, ALBUMS, PERFUMERY
TOILET SETS, ETC., ETC.
PURE GROUND SPICES AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,
—ALWAYS HAVE THE—
Largest and Cheapest Stock of
Dry and Dress Goods,
NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,
to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. ☞ Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

GEO. W. YEAGER,
—CASH DEALER IN ALL KIND OF—
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
—AND MANUFACTURER OF—
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.
☞ CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Spouting and Repairing of all kind promptly and satisfactorily attended to. [10-24,'79.—tf.]

1832. THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF 1882.
JAS. SHIDLE & SON,
No. 59 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GETER C. SHIDLE.
Art Paper Hangings, Embossed Bronzes, Dados, &c.

$9000 a year to Agents, and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address P. Wells & Co., Augusta, Me.
$72 a week. $12a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

A GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE.

It was the morning of an island in the Pacific Ocean; the weather was a cape of Ireland. I arose, dressed, put on my new City of Wales, donned my City of England, took my city of Pennsylvania, went out to a city of Italy and saw the many sights. Near our house I met our island on the Pacific, who had been hunting a river in West Virginia; across his shoulder was slung a river of Michigan, and a cape of South America, that contained a river of Montana; in his mountain of Montana, he wore a branch of the Missouri river. After congratulating him on his success, I strolled on. On nearing the village, I met a river of Siberia, with whom I am deeply in love; the river of Australia, I must confess, has won my river of Dakota. Never did she look more handsome. On her mountain of British America she wore a mountain of Oregon; a shawl made of a province of the Chinese Empire closely wrapped her beautiful form. That week a dramatic company had engaged the Academy, and were to play a tributary to the St. Lawrence river. After making an engagement for the following evening, I left her. I met on the road a cape of Africa on the way home; two cans, containing a river of Montana, were fastened to an island in the Gulf of Mexico which he rode. On reaching the village, I went to a river in Germany, which was furnished with a city of Holland. Lying near the stove was one of the Bahama islands. Noticing a bay of Africa in the corner I sat down and ordered a dinner, which consisted of a piece of a mountain of Australia. On a town of Prussia was some of a river of New Hampshire; on another was a town of Italy; after eating these I drank some of an island of Great Britain; I then made a cape of England for the museum. On my way I met two capes in the eastern part of the United States; they were out on a river of Germany, and had been playing a city of Portugal. One had made a river in the Arctic Plateau and had lost, and was accusing his companion of being a river of Oregon. After a river of British America had been restored, I asked them to accompany me to the museum, which they consented to do; it was a lake of California to me, that they were on the way to a river in Colorado. On entering the museum I saw a cage which contained a city of France; another, marked the "Happy Family," contained a river of central Africa, a river of Wisconsin, an island of Lake Michigan, an island south of Australia, and a river of Dakota, which was hanging on to the rafter; in another was a river of Wisconsin. In the centre of the building was a large tank, filled with a lake of British America: in it was a river of British America, a river of Idaho, and a cape of New England; in another was a river of British America, who was taking a city of England. In a glass cover case was a branch of the Columbia river. Having seen all that could be seen, I left for home, a river of Idaho, and very much pleased with my day's experience. On my way home I passed a mountain of Arizona, made of another mountain of Arizona, and erected to the memory of a territory of the United States. Further on, I met a blind beggar, his condition was that of an island near the Bahamas. I handed him a gulf of Africa, and went my way. Reaching home, I went to my room, took my Bible, read of an island in Lake Superior, by the name of cape of Africa. Turning over I read of two of the Windward islands; after saying my prayers, I went to bed and fell asleep, feeling that the smile of a zapitol of New England rested upon me.—*Howard Sands in the Journal of Education.*

CORN IN HILLS OR DRILLS.—Permit me to say a few words as to these two modes of planting corn. As the result of twenty years of experience and observation, I am decidedly in favor of hill planting. Both methods are practised here to some extent, but planting in drills is not done so much now as five years ago. In this section the yield of measured bushels of ears per acre will be about the same by either method: but the ears that are grown by planting in hills are longer, the grain better developed, and consequently heavier, giving about 10 per cent. more shelled corn by weight than that grown by the other method. On the other hand more stalks will be grown by planting in drills; but in our cornfields the grain is the main object, and we think it is better, if we are likely to need more fodder than we get with our crop, to devote a portion of land exclusively to the raising of fodder corn.

There is one other point to be considered—the labor question. Very little hand labor is required in corn after it is planted if we have good horse implements, and good workmen to handle them, if rowed both ways, while in the other case much hoeing is needed if the fields are kept clean. Good culture is necessary if you want a good crop of corn, and to have the land in good condition for barley the following year. In western central Missouri, where I sojourned for three seasons, the verdict of the best farmers was to the effect that planting in rows both ways produced about 10 per cent. more corn, with two-thirds to three-fourths of the labor required in drill planting.

ABOUT SWEET CORN.—Strange as it may seem to those accustomed to sweet corn, there are parts of the country where it is yet unknown. In many places in the West and South people still content themselves with the "roasting ears" of the common field corn. The history of sweet corn is obscure, but there are facts which point to its origin with the Narragansett Indians in Rhode Island. There is the same difference between field and sweet corn as there is between wrinkled and common peas. The conversion of the contents of the grain into starch is arrested, and the seed in both remains much wrinkled. The writer can remember when a Massachusetts man living in Rhode Island sent annually by stage, as an acceptable present to friends in Boston, a basket of sweet corn. It is within comparatively recent times that sweet corn has become common. The *American Agriculturist* no doubt is read by many who are not familiar with the varieties of corn now known as "sweet" and we do a good service to these when we call attention to its superiority over the common corn. The mail now allows everyone to procure seeds from dealers anywhere at a mere trifle for postage, and the seeds are within reach of all. Among the earliest varieties, "Early Minnesota" is one of the best. For the main crop we have used "Triumph" and "Excelsior," and consider whichever of these happens to be on the table at the time as the best. Besides these, there are a dozen or more varieties, all good, and vastly superior to any field corn.—*Agriculturist.*

CUT WORMS are very poor climbers, and much of the damage they do to the tomato plants may be avoided by making a compact mound about the plant as large as an inverted tea-cup.—*Ex.*

The gardener who pins his faith to that will be apt to find it a snare and a delusion. Wrap a bit of common newspaper two or three times around the stem of your plant before you put it in the ground, letting it extend quite down to the roots, and an inch or two above the surface, and you may sleep in perfect peace, assured that your enemy is baffled.—*Bellefonte Democrat.*

NEVER forget that biliousness and constipation are entirely curable with MANALIN.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.

THE Venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Distillers and Brewers in Cambria county will take notice that they have been classed and appraised by the undersigned Appraiser for the year 1882, as follows:

ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.

Class.	License.	Class.	License.
14 W. J. Buck	$7 00	14 C. R. & C. Himelwright	7 00
14 B. F. Anderson	7		

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

14 Jacob R. Stull	$7 00	14 Daniel Gohn	7
14 John P. Gohn	7	14 E. S. Gramlin	7

BARR TOWNSHIP.

14 Casper Leib	7		

BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP.

14 Isaac Michaels	7		

CAMBRIA BOROUGH.

14 Thos. Halloran	$7 00	14 John Kentz	7
14 James Griffin	7	14 J. Stiffish	7
14 Thos E. Howe	7	14 John Dowling	7
14 Patrick Boyles	7	4 Peech & Sible (pat. medic'e)	7
14 Peter Salley	7		
14 Martin Fish	7		

CARROLLTOWN BOROUGH.

14 J. W. Sharbaugh	$7 00	14 V S Barker & Bro	7
14 Philip Deltrich	7	14 Eckenrode & Schroth	7
15 S. Teitelbaum	10	14 J. Stiffish	7
14 Ed. Gruber	7	14 A. Haag	7
14 M. Rist	7	14 D. A. Lothen	7
14 Eck & Rock	7	14 C A & S H Buck	7
14 R. F. Mascher	7		

CROYLE TOWNSHIP.

14 Jas. D. Plummer	$7 00	14 T. H. Heist	7
14 John Brown	7	14 G. B. Stinsman	7
14 C. Murphy	7		

CHEST SPRINGS BOROUGH.

14 H. J. Hade	$7 00	14 J. Perry & Son	7
14 Cooper & Mellon	7		

CHEST TOWNSHIP.

14 Samuel Gill	7		

CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.

14 Thos. Dumphy	$7 00	14 S. B. Corn	7

COOPERSDALE BOROUGH.

14 G. W. Stutzman	$7 00	14 Mich'l Sweeney	7
14 Jacob Replogle	7		

CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.

14 J. Donnelly	$7 00	15 W. Conrad (American S. M. Co.)	10
14 John Widman	7	14 W. Seigerwald	7
14 R. Edelman	7	14 C. Fillebrenner	7
14 Conrad Gerlach	7		

EAST CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.

14 Thomas Carter	$7 00	14 P. F. Shaffer	7
14 J. B. Kaufman	7		

ELDER TOWNSHIP.

14 Thomas Ott	7		

EBENSBORG BOROUGH.

14 J. M. Thompson	$7 00	14 Dr. W. Lemmon	7
14 Ed. James	7	14 John Lloyd	7
14 Kemp & Swartz	7	14 John Owens	7
14 D. Evans	7	14 E. C. Parrish	7
14 C. T. Roberts	7	14 M. E. Davis	7
14 M. L. Oatman	7	14 V S Barker & Bro	7
14 Ed. Griffith	7	14 Jacob Thomas	7 50
14 Singer M'f'g Co.	7	14 C. Rivinius	7
14 Mrs. R. E. Jones	7	14 Davis & Brother	7
14 George Huntley	7	14 Thomas Griffith	7

FRANKLIN BOROUGH.

14 E. Wissinger	$7 00	14 D. W. Coulter	7
14 Geo. Schrader	7	14 Martin Custer	7
14 J. & J. Custer	7	14 Peter Rehritz	7
14 B. S. Harvey	7		

GALLITZIN BOROUGH.

14 M B M'Laughlin	$7 00	14 J. J. Troxell	7
14 F. J. Christy	7 50	4 C. C. Miller (patent medicines)	8
14 M. J. Whitehead	7		
14 Thomas Bradley	7		

JOHNSTOWN BOROUGH.

14 Jacob Fend	$7 00	12 Stinger M'f'g Co.	12 50
14 Emil Young	7	14 Brinker Bros.	7
14 W. Levergood	7	14 D. Fockler	7
14 A. Metz	7	14 G. Hoffman	7
14 W. Caldwell	7	14 John Brady	7
11 J. & H. Swank	15	14 W. W. Pike	7
14 Jacob Wild	7	14 Sam'l Owens	7
14 H. T. DeFrance	7	14 Davis Bros	7
12 Lutheran Grocery	10	14 Wood, Murrell & Co	200
14 G.R. Eichenaur	7	14 Job Morgan	7
13 F. W. Kress	10	14 George Arbuckle	7
14 G. Tuscano	7	14 H. Pritchard	7
14 L. Luckhardt	7	14 Wm. Owens	7
14 D. R. Edwards	7	4 D. R. Baird (pat't med's)	8
14 T. & G Gallaher	7	14 Geo. Bending	7
14 S. J. Hess	10	14 Charles Murr	7
13 N. Snellenburg & Co	10	14 John Ryan	7
14 Phillips & Bro.	7	14 Alex. Bohler	7
14 John Patterson	7	14 David Creed	7
13 J. A. M'Kinney	10	14 George Heiser	7
14 A. Nathan	7	14 George Muchmanner	7
14 J. Stenger	7	13 John Fenn	10 50
14 Scott Bitner	7	14 John Gerhardt	7 50
14 L. Cohen	7	14 M. E. Hagen	7
14 A. Montgomery	7	14 L. F. Leiden Berger	7
14 C. T. Fraser	7	13 Hay Bros	10
14 L. Baumer	7	14 Alex. Reiter	7
14 B. S. Fleck	7	14 G. K. Shryock	7
14 T. W. Kerlins	7	14 Brinker Bros	7
14 W. W. Askey	7	14 J. M. Johnson	7
14 C. B. Cover	7	14 Wilson Crasher	7
14 Louis Wehn	7	14 Croyle & Mogare	7
14 C. Kreiger	7	14 Wm. Strouss	7
14 A Roland & Son	7	11 Thos. Davis	7
14 M. S. Maloy	7	14 C. Hochstine	7
14 Wm. Updegraff	7	14 Blanchek Stutzman	7
15 Bantleyh Frombeiser	10	14 Fockler & Lesergood	7
14 F. S. Maloy	7	14 People's Store	7
10 Geis, Foster & Quinn	20	14 G. H. Wagner, (pat't med'c'n)	8
14 N & C A Horne	7	14 Davis Bros	7
14 Jas. J. Murphy	15	14 Lewis Reese	7
14 C. Luther	7	14 E. James	7
14 L. C. Lockhardt, jr	7	14 David R Jones	7
14 Henderson & Alexander	7	6 T. G. Stewart & Co.	60
14 M. Mooney	7	14 J. Q. A. Beechhoof	7
14 Chas. S. Roth	7	14 A. P. Kinney	7
15 W. H. Black	10	14 Simon Young	7
14 R. Beltrich	7	12 L. Stargardter	12 60
14 George Kohler	7	14 L. Baumer	7
14 George Mayer	7	12 J. Dibert, sr.	12 60
14 H. Viering	7	14 Thos. Howe	7
14 D. L. Keyser	7	9 L. M. Wolf	25
14 G. Bozard	7	9 John Thomas	25
14 F. Aldridge	7	14 E. Zang	7
14 Geo. Shaffer	7	14 C. G. Campbell	7
14 Henry Shaffer	7	13 M. Bohn	10
14 McVicker & Cough	7	14 Jacob Replogle	7
14 Harry Wayne	7	14 C. H. Kramer	7
14 Geo. Schrader	7	14 Thos. Wilson	7
14 J. D. Edwards	7	31 Cohen & Co	15
14 G. G. Clark	7		
14 Osborne & Osborne	7		

LORETTO BOROUGH.

14 W Litzinger	$7 00	14 J. F. Shields	7
14 H T O'Friel	7	14 Sol Teitelbaum	7
14 W W McAteer	7		

MILLVILLE BOROUGH.

14 F. J Vinton	$7 00	14 F Rodgers	7
14 H W Gill	7	14 Pat'k Connelly	7
14 G W Stutzman	7		

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP.

14 Sylv'r M'Kinnies	7 00	14 William Flinn	7
13 J U Martin & Co	10	14 R T George	7
14 Wm Pringle, Jr.	7	14 Eldridge & Hindle	7

READE TOWNSHIP.

14 J H Fiske	$7 00	14 S B Corn	7 50
14 Templeton & Crawford	7 50	14 J S M'Cartney	7 50

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

8 George Conrad	7 50		

STONYCREEK TOWNSHIP.

14 Berry & Pethken	7	14 L W Buck	7

SUMMITVILLE BOROUGH.

14 John Acer	$7 00	14 Wm McConnell	7
14 James Gillen	7	14 John Rifel	7 50

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

14 John Conrad	$7 00	14 Mrs John Leib	7
14 F. A. Thompson	7	14 A F & J A Parrish	7
14 J. Leahy & Son	7	14 Michael Bradley	7
14 R. L. George	7		
14 C. Leahy	7		

WILMORE BOROUGH.

14 P M Brown	$7 00	14 Geo Wentworth	7
13 J U Morehead	10	14 H W Ebener, pat't medicines	8
14 H P Kephart & Son	7		

WHITE TOWNSHIP.

13 A